HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,002—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A G Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, an on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, [illegible] Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	30th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	7,180	8th Nov, 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,[illegible]0	11th Dec. 1903.
BRITANNIA	T. Blakie	3,0[illegible]9	31st Dec. 1903.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR,
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES.
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
[illegible]—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring:
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8;
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO

MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all [illegible]

To be [illegible] of
ALL WIN[illegible] [illegible]NTS,
BARS, RE[illegible]TAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.
"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.

The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."

All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.

Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA.

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds. and containing :—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 „
Library	31×21 „
1 Bed Room	44×26 „
4 Bed Rooms	25×21 „

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C., S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses, etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed,

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, is carrying on the business of the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS on the same terms and conditions.

ONE WEEK MORE!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 1st day of November, 1903, from 2 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS and CLOTHING, for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1904.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and Printed copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 A.M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay. 15th October, 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD.
The only English Auctioneer in Bombay,
Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, October 22nd, 1903.

Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD has received instructions to offer for bona-fide sale, at his Auction Rooms as above.

A FULL BAND ORCHESTRIEN

Playing upon 211 pipes, with drums, cymbols, bells [illegible] etc. [illegible] ment is contained in a very handsome oak case with glass [illegible] doors and panels and will be offered together with [illegible] triangle. The instrument [illegible] and 3 Hindoo selections. 12 rollers playing 9 Europe[illegible] [illegible] good order, only requiring

N.B.—The instrument is in [illegible] slight repair and cleaning.

On view daily from 9 till 5.

Auction will commence at 2 p.m.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

[illegible] OF THE LAW.—being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible] REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. S. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON and PATRICK GEORGE IRVINE, carrying on business as Chartered Accountants at Bombay under the style or firm of FERGUSON & IRVINE has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. Mr. IRVINE will not return to Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

FERGUSON & IRVINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON, Chartered Accountant, Bombay, has from THIS DAY taken into Partnership WILLIAM TURNER GREEN, Chartered Accountant, and the business of Chartered Accountants formerly carried on by Messrs. FERGUSON & IRVINE will be carried on by them at No. 13, SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, under the style or firm of "A. F. FERGUSON & Co."—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1903.

A. F. FERGUSON.
W. TURNER GREEN.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of MATTHEW HENRY STARLING, late of Bombay, European, Barrister-at-law, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of July, 1903, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was, on the 24th day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES, the Executor in India of in the said Will named, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Ernest Barkley Raikes, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said Ernest Barkley Raikes will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor in India shall have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently shall be recognized.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1903.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ...	4½ „
„ [illegible] Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

STAGE COACH.
TRAVELLING between WATHAR,
MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI
and *vice versa*,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,
PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA
AND
NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets................................ Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income...................Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO
CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to
POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901.................................. £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 .... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE; TORONTO, CANADA.
President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.
Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.
Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

H. HERBERT HORSEY,
General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.
F. E. MEWS,
Head Office Special Representative.
Messrs. S. D. KHOTE & Co.,
Resident Agents.
For rates and further particulars apply to Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Ipoh (Perak) Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu, (Philippines).
Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York
The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombasa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,410,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.
OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.
Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.
Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.
We offer cheaper rates than the Post.
Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—
COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 9-16	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 3-8	= − 1-8
2 months hence	27 3-4	= − 1-4
Spot in New York	61 3-8	= − 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·41 3-4	= − 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= unchanged.
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills.....	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-8 pr ct	= unchanged

Metals.—Copper Braziers £66.
Yellow metal 6d.
Tin Plates 10s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 5-8. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-8. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone steady.
Do. Brown 32 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers canal. Tone steady.
Linseed Bold 33 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5·63 — 18. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500 bales. Imports 32,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23 −2	5·18 −2	5·16 −2	5·15 −1
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·15 −2	5·15 −2	5·15 −2	5·16 −2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port............	70,000	bales.
Do. last year............	62,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	"
Do. do Continent	8,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·80	+ 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·65	+ 20
Do. do. March	9·70	+ 20

In New Orleans—

Spot............	9 3-4	+ 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9·56	+ 21
Do. do. April	9·78	+ 22
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 20th October, 1903 :—

Cotton............	230	bales.
Wheat	14,324	cwts.
Linseed	2,393	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds............	3,605	"
Gingellyseed............	4,892	"
Poppyseed............	2,814	"
Groundnuts	265	"
Castorseed	5,424	"
Rice	971	"
Myrabollams	2	"
Cottonseed	10,554	"

The local markets are closed for the Devali Holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger	Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2 1-2 per cent. Consols............	88 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan............	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver............	28 3-8

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4		18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	1
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.........	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.........	0	0	0
Hospitals.........	0	0	4
Total	10	14	77
Total plague deaths to date...	283,332	215,398	
Same date last year............	21	28	89

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBDEN-RAMSAY—October 14, at Hajipore, the wife of V B Cobden-Ramsay, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HAMILTON—October 19, at Allahabad, the wife of A H C Hamilton, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

HOBBS—October 17, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Hobbs, 14th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

LLOYD—October 10, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieutenant R E Lloyd, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—STEEL—October 20, at St Mary's Church, Shahjehanpur, United Provinces, by the Rev P Chapman, of Bareilly, Fergus Gordon Anderson, to Ethel, eldest daughter of C D Steel, I C S, Judge of Shahjehanpur.

BARKER—MUSSON—October 16, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev E L Strong, Oxford Mission, Peter William Barker, of Neeschindepore, to Winifred Louisa Musson, daughter of Edward C Musson, of Barnes.

STRATON—GOLDNEY—October 17, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev W Kitchin, Chaplain of Meerut, Capt Charles Henry Straton, Royal Army Medical Corps, eldest son of Charles R Straton, Esq, F R C S, of West Lodge, Wilton, Salisbury, to Eleanor Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev Samuel Goldney, of Kew, Surrey.

DEATH.

BEAUCHAMP—October 18, at Graeme's Gardens, Madras, Hampden Yorke, only child of Henry and Mabel Beauchamp, aged 3½ years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 0-13m., 0-14a. Low water, 6-3 m., 6-3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sitting of Bombay Insolvency Court.
H. E. the Governor reaches Mahableshwar.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE AUDICHYA MITRA MANDAL.—At the general meeting of the Audichya Mitra Mandal held on Saturday it was resolved that all the students belonging to the "Sihor Sampradaya Audichya Caste" should be accommodated free of charge with boarding and lodging during their stay in Bombay for their respective University Examinations.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sumar Mathir, a coachman in the employ of a Bhattia, was charged with rash and negligent driving. On Tuesday afternoon accused was driving his master's carriage down Jugjivan Kika Street at a very fast pace, and knocked over an old Hindu named Kursondas Nagji, one of the wheels of the carriage passing over his right arm and facturing it. The injured man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten rupees.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ashruth Ambhow, a Hindu lad, about 14 years of age, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver watch and a gold chain, of the value of Rs. 100, the property of Purshotum Dharamsey. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the latter was walking along the Bhuleshwar Road when he suddenly missed the watch and chain. On turning round, he saw the accused running away with the articles in his hand. He was pursued and arrested. The Magistrate adjourned the case in order to enable the police to make enquiries as to the previous convictions against the accused.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Hamilton prosecuted Babaji Govind and ten other Hindus, charging Babaji with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. The evidence showed that in consequence of information received, Superintendent Hamilton with a few policemen raided the Mungaloo's Chawl at Arthur Road on Tuesday afternoon, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling in a room on the second floor which was rented by the first accused. In the general confusion about eighteen men succeeded in making good their escape. Two packs of cards and Rs. 21 were found on the ground. The case was adjourned.

THE HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The tenth anniversary of the Pathare Prabhu New-wadi Debating Society was held yesterday morning in New-wadi under the presidency of Mr. Ganpatrao Sarvottam Markar, Barrister-at-law. The president of the managing committee of the Institution Mr. Ballaram Vinayak Sarjit, B. A., LL. B., having welcomed the guest and proposed the election of Mr. Markar to the chair, the secretary read the report which showed that the institution has made considerable progess in securing some of its objects in the course of the last year. Prizes were then distributed and instructive speeches were afterwards delivered by Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, and other gentlemen, who congratulated the young members of the Society on the encouraging results of their work done in the interest of the institution since its inception. The chairman then addressed the meeting in a lengthy and interesting speech, in which he urged on the members of the Pathare Prabhu community generally to turn their attention to technical education, because all the professions are now full to overflowing. Mr. Ballaji Shitaram Kothare proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings closed.

DEWALI ATHLETIC SPORTS.—In honour of the Hindu New Year's Day some interesting athletic sports were organised yesterday under the auspices of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, under the superintendence of Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya and Mr. S. G. Welinkar who acted as honorary secretaries. There was a fairly large attendence of European and native gentlemen to witness the sports, which consisted of flat races, a mathematical race, walking race, obstacle race, bicycle race, bicycle trick riding, three-legged race, candle race, chetty race for servants, etc. The chief contributors to the expenses connected with the sports were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Mr. Girdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, etc. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas paid for and promised an annual prize of Rs. 50 for the sports in connection with the anniversary of his father's birthday. At the close of the sports Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District, distributed some thirty prizes consisting of a silver shield, watches, books, athletic implements, etc. Light refreshments were provided for the visitors.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A GOLDSMITH.—At the Morgue yesterday Mr P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Balkrishna Tatia, a Hindu goldsmith, aged about fifty years, residing in a chawl off Gunpowder Road. The deceased was addicted to drink and had been subject to fits for the last six months. On Monday night last Balkrishna returned home drunk and went to sleep without taking his meals. About midnight he woke up, walked out of the room, and was going along the passage towards the other end of the chawl when he fell against the door of a room occupied by one Cashinath Mahadeo and his wife. The door flew open and the deceased lay flat in the doorway. At this juncture, it was alleged, Cashinath, who had been out, turned up, and finding the deceased lying in that position struck him several blows with his clenched fist, saying "get up from my door." The deceased's wife who had by this time come upon the scene helped the deceased to his room, where it was alleged he was again struck by Cashinath. One Lalia came up and also helped Cashinath in assaulting the deceased. The deceased who had been all the time in a semi-conscious state remained in that condition and died next day. It was stated that there was no enmity between Cashinath and the deceased. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon who made an autopsy of the body, said the spleen was ruptured, and that death was due to internal hæmorrhage consequent upon the rupture of that organ. The spleen was diseased, friable, and twice its natural size. There were slight abrasions over the left shoulder-blade such as might have been caused by a fall against a rough surface—a wall or floor. A slight blow or push would have been sufficient to cause the injury of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to hæmorrhage, the result of rupture of the spleen caused by an accidental fall.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Barker charged Cashinath and Lalia with causing grievous hurt to the deceased. The case stands adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

A GHASTLY RUMOUR.

A DEAD BABY IN A TRAM CAR.

AN ALLEGED ARREST.

This is not an advertisement of a patent medicine, but the unravelling of a most absurd rumour that has gained ground to some extent, and which it would be well to contradict in time, in spite of the fact that a lie travels fast and is hard to be caught. Now for the rumour which is to the following effect. A few days ago a passenger was travelling by tram car and the conductor noticed that a most offensive odour was emitted from a bundle which the passenger had put on the platform. The conductor questioned him about it but he denied that it was his, and leaving the car, made off as fast as he could. The bundle when opened was found to contain the dead body of a child. The police in the meantime had arrested the culprit, and it was discovered that the man murdered the child for the sake of the ornaments it was wearing.

This sensational and tragic story put the story of the "Three Black Crows" to the blush, in so far as mendacity is concerned, but has actually been believed by several persons.

The facts of the matter are as follows:—Last Saturday, a passenger by the tram car had just done his marketing and was taking home his purchases. When alighting he forgetfully left in the car a parcel containing mutton. This bundle was taken on to the Power Station where it was not claimed, and was disposed of by the tramway authorities as they thought fit. This small quantity of mutton grew into a murdered child in the fertile imagination of some silly person, who confided his misconception to others, one of whom probably being of a "Sherlock Holmes" turn of mind, supplied the jewels, and consequently, the motive for the deed. In this City it is not unusual to hear of chickens being transformed into ostriches.—"Madras Times."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

Wednesday :—Barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the Kashmir Himalayas and Upper India and has been steady or has risen slightly in the Peninsula. Pressure is again in slight to moderate defect in Upper India. The low pressure area off the Malabar coast is less marked to-day, but easterly winds continue on the west-coast. Winds on the east-coast are now northerly to north-easterly at all stations, and north-easterly winds are extending into the interior peninsula. Very little rain has fallen during the past 24 hours. A few showers have fallen in Burma, South Peninsula and Ceylon. The only fall exceeding one inch is one of 2 1-2 inches at Trincomallee. No rain of importance is likely during the next 24 hours but showers may occur in Burma and the east and south peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·930	NNW	5	84·6	68·6	61	...	0·00	−0·03
Jask......	29·858	NNW	29	93·3	[illegible]	58	...	0·00	−0·13
Muscat	29·924	NW	3	[illegible]	82·5	80	..	0·02	−0·37
Aden	29·896	ENE	18	89·3	76·9	76	..	0·00	−9·27
Lahore......	29·878	Calm	1	[illegible]	59·7	16	...	12·35	−3·17
Sirsa......	29·862	SSW	2	97·3	63·1	[illegible]	...	12·83	+1·19
Delhi	29·861	Calm	1	92·7	69·8	[illegible]	..	12·69	−11·99
Agra......	29·866	NW	1	91·0	68·4	72	..	23·47	−2·78
Cawnpore	29·892	WSW	2	90·3	65·0	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	−1·89
Allahabad	29·909	SSW	1	89·1	67·6	77	..	46·97	+9·24
Jhansi	29·921	SW	3	92·2	67·1	72	..	[illegible]	−1·74
Jacobabad	29·862	Calm	0	99·5	66·4	[illegible]	..	2·4	[illegible]
Karachi	29·926	Calm	5	95·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	3·68	−2·97
Jeypore	29·931	Calm	2	96·7	65·1	[illegible]	..	22·72	−1·20
Ajmere	[illegible]	SE	2	93·9	66·2	55	..	21·32	×1·62
Deesa	29·913	ENE	6	99·6	72·5	43	...	19·3	−3·83
Ahmedabad	29·947	E	2	99·7	74·[illegible]	[illegible]	...	28·0	−6·02
Bhuj......	29·922	NW	5	[illegible]	75·9	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	×2·41
Jamnagar	29·917	WSW	0	[illegible]	75·2	77	...	[illegible]	+4·08
Dwarka	29·922	NNW	9	84·9	75·2	89	...	25·13	...
Rajkot	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	97·9	76·2	70	...	[illegible]	−4·65
Bhavnagar......	29·919	SE	4	98·6	74·0	[illegible]	...	23·69	+4·80
Veraval	29·904	N	7	85·1	76·8	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	×6·42
Neemuch	[illegible]	SW	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	×1·81
Indore	29·954	Calm	3	[illegible]	58·6	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	+14·84
Saugor......	29·949	SSW	5	88·4	63·1	[illegible]	..	41·23	−4·13
Jubbulpore......	29·968	SSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	51·91	−2·42
Hoshangabad	29·971	NE	1	90·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	41·50	−4·61
Khandwa	29·957	SE	2	94·2	59·6	50	...	25·88	[illegible]
Raipur......	29·937	NE	1	86·6	68·4	[illegible]	...	8·67	−7·93
Nagpur	29·962	N	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	×9·24
Amraoti	29·96	ENE	8	90·2	65·0	47	...	9·24	×8·05
Akola	29·964	Calm	3	91·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	28·46	−2·14
Surat	29·91	N	4	97·7	67·0	47	..	40·11	−2·63
Malegaon	29·949	W	5	92·4	57·1	[illegible]	..	15·0	−3·83
Bombay	29·89	ENE	7	90·6	76·1	[illegible]	...	76·53	+3·28
Poona	29·978	NNW	6	91·5	58·9	[illegible]	...	18·79	−4·45
Ahmednagar	29·962	Calm	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	...	31·60	+12·87
Aurangabad	29·946	NE	7	89·8	56·2	70	..	[illegible]	...
Sholapur......	29·941	NE	9	[illegible]	62·6	47	..	[illegible]	×11·77
Ratnagiri	29·878	Calm	8	93·2	[illegible]	55	..	105·69	+1·42
Bijapur	29·827	NE	4	[illegible]	67·7	65	..	[illegible]	+4·12
Belgaum......	29·882	NE	9	84·3	64·8	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	−4·25
Marmugoa......	29·871	E	5	87·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	×9·99
Karwar	[illegible]	Calm	4	86·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	120·85	×10·05
Mangalore......	29·846	ESE	2	87·4	[illegible]	80	0·34	[illegible]	×15·34
Calicut......	29·847	E	2	87·2	75·2	[illegible]	...	102·18	×8·46
Cochin......	29·850	NE	M	87·3	74·7	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	+14·56
Bangalore......	29·204	NE	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	6·04	×12·39
Secunderabad	29·929	NE	3	85·7	66·1	[illegible]	..	43·10	−14·90
Masulipatam	29·881	NNW	4	87·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·20	[illegible]	×12·93
Bellary	[illegible]	NNW	4	[illegible]	71·7	77	..	17·17	×3·63
Cuddapah	29·868	NE	G	96·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	30·87	×7·79
Madras	29·872	E	5	90·0	[illegible]	83	..	21·75	×1·89
Coimbatore	29·879	N	1	89·4	72·6	87	..	9·06	+0·35
Trichinopoly	29·854	Calm	1	91·5	75·9	83	..	17·20	×1·00
Negapatam......	29·855	NE	9	90·2	82·0	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	×6·58
Colombo......	29·831	N	4	[illegible]	74·0	[illegible]	0·10	[illegible]	×2·15

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and irregular show a rise over a large area. The barometer is about normal or only slightly differs from normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Minimum from 5° to 8° in defect at Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola and Khandwa and 5° to 9° in excess at Ajmer, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 99° at Deesa and Ahmedabad to 84° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 82° at Negapatam to 56° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky partially cloudy but shows a tendency to clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Masulipatam, Mangalore and Colombo.

Weather is likely to remain fine in the Bombay Presidency. Cold weather conditions are setting in over the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 20th October 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·847
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7[illegible]·6
Dew Point............	76·2
Relative humidity of Air............	0·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·6
General Directions of wind.* ....SE, ENE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	145

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A FEW years ago the golden city of Ballarat, in Australia, had as its mayor a gentleman of such uncompromising teetotal principles that he refused to have any intoxicating drinks within the City Hall during his term of office. Once more Ballarat has a teetotal mayor. Alderman Pearse, in accepting office, said he was a Rechabite, and proud of the fact, but he recognised that the teetotallers were a minority in the community, that the wishes of the majority should be respected, that the money voted for civic hospitality came from all sections of ratepayers, and therefore he proposed to have refreshments to suit all tastes during his year of office. If after that declaration, his Rechabite friends chose to expel him, they were at perfect liberty to do so.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain F W Fry, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Warrior, 2394 tons, Captain J Tindale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th October with a cargo of coal.

THE Hired Transport Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain C P Seddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, 14th October in ballast and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 160 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1565 tons, Captain C S Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st October, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 26 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,623 tons, Captain F Birch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 6th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Mink and three children, Mr and Mrs Dulis and Mr Desai, two natives and 177 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast		Quayle	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	.....	—
Do	No 102	.....	—
Do	No 103	.....	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Investigator..........		Comdr T H Heming			R I M
Plassy..........	4111	Houghton	Southampton	24-10	Transport
Deutschland bq ...	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora..........	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora..........	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor..........	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caffers			Captain
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Nereo	2412	Kovocevic			W & A G & Co
Sirsa	1575	Abbott			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Kendall			M M & Co
Zillah..........	2412	Rees			T M & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summers	China		P & O Co
Bulimba	1607	Macgregor	Calcutta, &c		M M & Co
Hugin..........	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Warior..........	2394	Tindale			
Warora	1565	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Seddon			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			
Somali	1623	Birch			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Kangra..........	1984	Radcliffe	P Gulf	27-10	M M & Co
B	Othello..........	3327	Johnson	Karachi	24-10	F M & Co
D	Virginia	2790	McDougall	Hamburg	24-10	W & A G & Co
F	Nevasa..........	1945	Tyrrell	South Africa	2-11	M M & Co
H	Reichstag..........	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	22-10	A Strandes
K	Ashruf	2203	Newby	Jeddah	30-10	H C Jooeub
M	Hilarius	1993	Sergent	Repairing		J M & Co
N	Wharfdale..........	1832	Alexander	Antwerp	2-11	M M & Co
O	Ahmadi..........	1569	Hansen	Singapore	22-10	B & P S N Co
Q	Akbar..........	1440	Baldwin	Jeddah	25-10	H C Jooeub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	24-10	Shep'd & Co
Indravati..........	513	Mahomed	Mangalore	2[illegible]-10	Do
Ponani..........	552	Mohomed	Bhownagar	24-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia..........	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	30-10	W & A G & Co
2	Redhill..........	2504	Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	T M & Co
3	Duisburg	3324	Meier	Hamburg	28-10	Vol Pros
4	Istrar	2979	Perks	Liverpool		K N & Co
5	Peninsular..........	2919	Cubitt	Aden	24-10	P & O Co
6	Grantley Hall..........	2585	Hann	Antwerp	27-10	J M & Co
7	Imperatrix..........	2313	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	China	3855	Ivellich	China	23-10	A L S N Co
9	Khalif	2219	Middleton	Leith	31-10	K N & Co
10 & 11	Rydal Hall..........	2139	Curtis	Manchester	31-10	K N & Co
12	Moldavia..........	4928	Gordon	London	31-10	P & O Co
15	Beckenham	2987	Raeburn	Genoa	31-10	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Warrior s	Tindale..........	Calcutta, Oct 10
	Warora s..........	Forbes	Calcutta, Oct 1
	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, Oct 10
	Somali s	Birch..........	Zanzibar, Oct 6
	Muttra (Transpt)..........	Seddon..........	Berbera, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Chusan s..........	Palmer	Shanghai, &c
	Idzumi Maru s..........	Yogi	Kobe, &c
	Orissa s	Fry..........	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Kasara, Capt Hirst, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Istrar, for Liverpool, Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Wharfdale, for Liverpool, Dunkirk, &c.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c
" Kangra, for Persian Gulf, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, OCTOBER 19.

The British India Co's steamer Urlana, left (homewards) this evening.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 19.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow, arrived here from Bombay, this evening.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd October.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members at Head-Quarters every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms will be issued to any Member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. The opening parade of the season will take place on Tuesday the 27th instant. Time and place to be notified hereafter.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m., to-day (Thursday) and Friday next, for all members who may wish to attend.

By Order,
P. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School to-day (Thursday) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

2. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 33rd and 34th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Wednesday morning 24th last. Next shoot Saturday morning 24th inst. The following are the scores :—

	Score 500 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bom Vol Rifles......	27 a
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles..	26 b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles........	26 c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles.	25 d
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty..........	24 d
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles..........	24 d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23 b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles.....	21 e
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles.....	21 e
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty..........	21 d
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	20 f
Vol J Patterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19 g
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	14

a	Handicapped	8	Points	Winner of 1st Spoon.
b	Do	10	do	
c	Do	5	do	Winner of 2nd Spoon.
d	Do	8	do	
e	Do	6	do	
f	Do	4	do	
g	Do	2	do	

	Score 600 yds.
Sergt F E Otto, G I Ry Vol Rifles	27 a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles.	26 b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 a
Gunner A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	24 c
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles ...	24 a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bombay Vol Rifles	23 d
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles......	23 c
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	23 d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles..	23 a
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22 e
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	12
Mr R K Gillard, Bombay Rifle Club	4

a	Handicapped	10	Points	
b	Do	8	do	Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c	Do	8	do	
d	Do	6	do	
e	Do	2	do	Winner of 1st Spoon.

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
MANUFACTURE
TUSSAH SERGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
A Luxury, some say a Necessity,
Specially Woven
to stand Daily Washing if required,
OF PURE MATERIAL,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4
In 60 Shades for
COSTUMES.
WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8
In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.
FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.
ABOVE ARE A FEW OF
THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

CHOLERA BELTS As. 9 to Rs 1-4

Army Necessaries and all classes of
WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton*) GOODS.

1st lesson write any word.
4th „ 40 words minute.
11th „ 120 words minute.
No books to buy.
THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND."
HEAD STUDIO for INDIA, White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
BRANCHES: 53 Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Do. Poona.
Do. Karachi, Sind.

No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 and 5-30 o'clock.

POSTAL PUPILS may learn quite as easily as attending at the Studios. Remit Rs. 2 for the first lesson and full particulars, or Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 lessons.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch as above.

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KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to

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BENARES CANTONMENT.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1903.

RADICALISM AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE sudden and violent change which has overtaken the political world at Home is now being reviewed by the Liberal leaders. We have heard much of the views of Mr. Chamberlain's former colleagues. Now his opponents on the other side of the House are coming forward to tell us what they think of it all. Sir Edward Grey is in the forefront. In the columns of Mr. Murray's "Monthly" he reminds us that the cause of the change is not in things, but in the action upon things of the personality of Mr. Chamberlain. He wishes us to understand the force against which his opponents have to contend and not under-rate the motives by which it is impelled. He speaks us fair. But we regard his opening sentences with some suspicion, especially when he gives us his opinion that Mr. Chamberlain's action is not a mere move in the political game, that he has put home questions aside, or is using them only as a means to an end, because he cares intensely and exclusively for his imperial issue, and those who think his policy mistaken and dangerous have "not only to defeat the manœuvring of an expert political tactician and to oppose the protagonist of British public life, but to withstand the onset of an enthusiast." The expression savours very strongly of "the familiar electioneering methods" which Sir Edward Grey affects to lament. He desires to dissociate himself from the appeals, which have already been made by his chief, to cupidity and passion and "made so crudely as to check the enthusiasm of some people, who wished to think they were serving a great cause." Sir Edward does not say plainly that these methods have been adopted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but against no one else on either side can the charge be fairly sustained. The light in which Sir Edward Grey looks at the matter is this: The most powerful personality in the Government has come to believe that the empire is in danger and can only be saved by challenging and subverting the fiscal principles, which many believe to be more essential than ever to our Empire and prosperity. He regards the belief not only startling but incredible, as he himself had come to consider that in recent years there had arisen an increased consciousness of Empire and devotion to it both at home and in the colonies, while the growing strength, the mutual attachment, the good feeling throughout the empire had been a matter of general congratulation. That is precisely what Mr. Chamberlain believes and what he wishes to strengthen and maintain. Sir Edward Grey appears to think it can be maintained without an effort and without cost.

Then Sir Edward descends to the methods from which, at the outset, he was so desirous of dissociating himself. Mr. Chamberlain, he says, "at first presented us with Preferential Tariffs and Retaliation, the latter connected specially with tariff relations between Germany and Canada: these two projects have been supplemented, if not superseded, by Protection pure and simple, or perhaps one should rather say naked and unashamed, for Protection can never be in one sense either pure or simple." Not content yet Sir Edward seeks to score over his opponent by declaring that while it was an Imperial spirit Mr. Chamberlain summoned it was the spirit of Protection that was evoked. This statement of the case is certainly not ingenuous, which we regret the more as Sir Edward at the outset made so loud a protest against the descent to the contemptible methods of party politicians. He altogether suppresses the fact that the colonies themselves, at last year's Conference, asked for and offered preferential treatment. There never was any idea of the colonies mitigating their protective tariffs against us without asking or expecting anything in return. Neither India nor the colonies would ever be parties to such an absurd proposition. Not one of them offered England Free Trade, and to allege that when a zollverein was talked of, free trade within the empire was meant, is to say the thing which is not. Sir Edward Grey avoids suspicion by steering clear of the haphazard, slipshod statistics which are recognised as the natural soil for economic legend and fallacy. He also keeps right away from figures which are possible of verification, contenting himself with unsupported statements and expressions of opinion through which "the trail of the serpent" is always perceptible. He is content to assert that Protection means to Great Britain an artificial increase of the cost of production for which we shall receive no compensating benefit; we shall certainly incur some tariff wars with other countries, and when these are over we shall be lucky if we find ourselves with tariffs against us, not more unfavourable on the whole than they are now, and shall in fact expose our export trade to the risk of tariff wars and handicap it by the certainty of increased cost of production.

We were inclined to regard Sir Edward Grey as a really earnest, conscientious politician, who would not descend to the level of the mob-orator and declaim against his opponents for the mere sake of being on the other side. True he is a theorist, and on questions of the sort his views are of as little value as those of a twenty-pound shop-keeper. When he confines himself to theories, owning them to be such, it is possible to treat him with courtesy. But what reply is it possible to make to a member of Parliament, a former office-holder in the last Liberal Government, who deliberately asserts that some millions of the population who are dependent on the present volume of trade being maintained will be eliminated by a process of suffering and distress as the result of the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and that the strength of Great Britain will decline in proportion? When Sir Edward was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Liberal Administration it was said of him that though he had little chance of initiative the diplomacy of his answers, especially to his own party, was recognised as masterly in their baffling unintelligibility. Apparently this "baffling unintelligibility" has developed into a somewhat less amusing style. Hoodwinking his colleagues in the House was legitimate. If they were not sufficiently intelligent to understand his answers, so much the worse for them. They were unfitted for the posts they held. But to adopt that style in a professed attempt to educate the constituencies is another matter. It is unworthy the trust his supporters placed in him. They ask him for enlightenment. He seeks to mystify them. Men of his capacity ought never to stoop to the methods of the almost illiterate labour representative. To do so is to mislead the people who look up to him for leading, and that will undoubtedly be the ultimate effect of his paper, though so far, it has only appeared in the pages of a half-crown monthly.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

THE Austrian Consul-General at Genoa gives, in his exhaustive report for 1902, some interesting facts regarding the emigration from Italy. That country now stands at the head of the list of those which send emigrants to America. In Brazil and La Plata there are no fewer than three million Italians at present; Chili, Peru, and Ecuador have their contingents of Italian settlers. Italian labourers or artizans to the number of 800,000 dwell in the United States, and it does not seem at all improbable that in a short time over four and a half million Italians will be earning a living in North and South America. A decrease in the emigration statistics can hardly be looked for, as during the last ten years the numbers have steadily grown last year no fewer than 200,000 Italians having gone to America alone besides 52,000 to Asia, Africa, Australia, and other countries of Europe. In these figures the temporary yearly emigration of 280,000 Italians is not included. The chief ports from which these travellers leave the Peninsula are Genoa and Naples, the former shipping emigrants to South, the latter to North and Central America. The emigration from other countries through these two ports is decreasing, last year the northern European ports—Hamburg, Bremen, and Havre—took a large number, specially Havre which offers the most favourable transport arrangements to emigrants. Emigration from Italy has now been limited by special laws under State inspection; yet the hoped-for improvement, from the point of view of the peopling of Italy, has been only partially realised, while a betterment in the former miserable emigration conditions is still barely perceptible. This wholesale wandering away of the inhabitants has so important a meaning for the country that any obstacle thrown in the way must give cause for serious reflection.

After the unification of Italy when, owing to unfavourable economic and social conditions, the stream of emigration poured out towards America, the emigrants were not objected to in the new countries to which they betook themselves, in spite of the fact that they were for the most part illiterate and unskilled individuals. But now the United States, Australia, and South Africa have passed laws which shut out the illiterate immigrant. The consequence will be that the Italians rejected under this law—quite 60 per cent of the total emigrants—will turn to the countries still open to them, the Latin states of South America, in spite of the wretched conditions which there await the immigrant. By such an influx the price of labour there, already sufficiently low, will be still further reduced, misery will be still more general, and the States concerned will see themselves obliged to take defensive measures against the landing on their shores of the unskilled who have no certain means of self-support. Italian emigrants may be distinguished into the permanent and the temporary. The latter consist of people who seek for work abroad at those seasons of the year when they do not find it at home, but who afterwards return to their own country. The permanent are those who leave with the determination to settle in foreign lands. In 1902 the two classes numbered 531,509, of whom 286,592 were temporary and 245,217 permanent wanderers. These figures represent an increase in the former and a decrease in the latter, in comparison to the previous twelve months. The men numbered nearly three and a half times the women. They were chiefly farm hands or day labourers, and these mostly artisans. The stream of poor emigrants brings about in every country the inevitable "undesirable emigrant" question. Countries that were once new are no longer in need of any and every kind of hand to help to swell the population or work up their wild prairies. Skill is now the chief thing demanded, and the energetic Governments of younger lands very naturally deem it unreasonable that theirs should be made the dumping-ground for the surplus and least improving portion of the population of older countries. The world is not so wide as it used to be, interests clash, and each land finds it hard enough to support its own poor.

BRITISH TRADE IN PERU.

ATTENTION has recently been drawn to a number of openings for British trade in Peru which might be worth cultivating. According to Mr. Consul-General St. John efforts have been made during the last few years to develop the agricultural as well as the mining and other industries of Peru, and although British trade with Peru has not shown a notable growth it has increased to some extent during the last quinquennial period. In the case of textile fabrics from the United Kingdom the imports have received a check owing to the establishment of native manufactories which produce annually about 17,000,000 yards of grey domestics and drills and also a considerable quantity of cloth blankets and knitted articles. However, but few articles of first necessity are produced in Peru cheaper than they could be imported; therefore there is still a large demand for foreign goods. Germany, the United States, and Belgium are competing with the United Kingdom for most of the branches of the Peruvian trade. The manufacturers of those countries are said to send many articles to the Peruvian market which are cheaper, of better appearance, and more neatly packed than British goods of the same class. Several large locomotives for one of the Transandine railways in British hands were recently ordered from the United States, the alleged reason for placing the order in that country being that British engines are unsuitable for heavy grades. Mr. St. John draws attention to the following openings for British trade. Pipes will be required for the drainage of Callao. The reconstruction of the Government Palace at Lima is contemplated. The cost of the new building is estimated at £150,000, and as brick and iron are to be the principal materials used there may be sooner or later an opening for supplying a large quantity of iron. The Peruvian Government also have in view the purchase of wire ropes or other aerial devices for crossing rivers or ravines in places in Cordillera, where bridges are likely to be destroyed. In the near future there will be openings for the trade in electrical appliances of all kinds.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to the latest crop reports rain has fallen generally throughout India and prospects continue good except in the United Provinces. In Madras the rainfall was good in the Circars, in parts of the Deccan, and the West Coast, and light to fair elsewhere. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are in progress throughout the Presidency. Standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been caused by heavy rains in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah, and South Canara, and from insects in parts of Bellary and Cuddapah. In Kistna loss of cattle and crops has occurred owing to high floods. The rainfall in Bengal was generally adequate and favourable. Harvesting of autumn crops continues, the standing winter rice crop is doing well, and preparation of lands for spring crops is in progress. Floods are reported from Murshidabad and Balasore, but no serious damage is apprehended. Heavy rain has fallen throughout the United Provinces, except in parts of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions and Garhwal. The heavy rain has done considerable damage to the standing crops, especially in Aligarh and the Central Doab and the North Central districts, and has retarded the ploughing and sowing of spring crops in twenty-seven districts. Prospects are good in those districts where the rainfall has not been excessive. In the Punjab where rain has fallen in several districts the prospects of the standing crops are generally good throughout. Rain has fallen in all districts of the Central Provinces except Nimar. Some damage has been caused by excessive rain in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Narsingpur, and Raipur; by grasshoppers in Nimar and Raipur, and by insects in Betul, but despite this, prospects throughout the provinces are generally good. In Assam general rain fell in all districts and the crops are in good condition, while in Burma they are slightly better owing to the recent rain.

WE are glad to learn that serious reports of General Sir Edmond Barrow's health which were circulated when he went home have been proved groundless. A cable received at Simla yesterday about him runs:—"No operation; returning December."

MR. F. S. P. LELY, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, is to join the Viceroy's Council at Calcutta on conclusion of his leave in Kashmir. Mr. Lely's assistance, we understand, is desired in the consideration of the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies.

THE hope is entertained that it may be found possible to arrange a Viceregal Durbar in Baghdad during Lord Curzon's forthcoming tour in the Persian Gulf. For the representative of his Britannic Majesty to hold a court in the ancient capital of the illustrious Caliph Haroun al Raschid would be an event to impress deeply the imagination of the whole Mahomedan world.

TELEGRAMS from Shanghai dated yesterday report the sales of Indian yarns during the last fortnight at 10,500 bales, Japanese yarns at 4,500 bales, and Chinese yarns at 9,000 bales. The prices of Indian yarns were quoted about half a tael higher per bale, and exchange at Rs. 195 per 100 taels.

MR. RISLEY, Secretary in the Home Department, is to leave Simla for the Plains about the 8th November.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam leaves Shillong on his first cold weather tour on the 31st October. He proceeds to Gauhati, and from there goes to Goalpura and Dhubri, returning via Gauhati to Shillong on the 9th November.

THE Native States of Kathiawar resolved, during a meeting of their Karbharies at Rajkot, to make a joint donation of Rs. 6,000 towards the maintenance of the Hospital founded by Mrs. Adams-Wylie in Bombay.

A LARGE number of English cotton-weavers, who were out of work on account of the present short cotton supply, left Lancashire recently for Quebec in response to the direct invitation of Canadian cotton manufacturers.

THE United States export yearly many millions worth of lumber to Great Britain and Ireland, to Canada and Mexico, to the Netherlands and Argentina. Europe and South America absorb millions' worth of "round timber." Turpentine, tar, resin, wood-pulp, tanbark, extracts and charcoal all come from United States' forests and bring the total of sylvan exports to fifty million dollars, besides supplying the home market.

A CONTEMPORARY tells a good golfing yarn as thus:—A novice went to the links early one morning to practise, when no one was there to witness his lack of skill. A caddie followed him to the tee, and offered to go round with him for eighteenpence. "Never mind, my boy, I shall manage," the player replied, making a magnificent swing at the ball, and missing it by a foot. "I say, mister," said the caddie, "I'll go round with you for a shilling." The player declined, and tried to look self-possessed. He made another swing at the ball, and missed it again. "I say mister," said the boy, "I'll go with you for sixpence." By that time the man was "rattled," and struck at the ball three times. "Won't you take me for nothing?" asked the boy now. "I'll go round for the fun of it."

BRITAIN'S VANISHING TRADE.

HOW WE ARE LOSING GROUND IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THAT our trade is rapidly declining in some quarters of the globe, and that this is principally due to the apathy of the Government in the past regarding its commercial policy, must be reluctantly admitted. For a striking example one has but to turn to the Straits Settlements. This is one of our foremost and wealthiest Crown Colonies, with an estimated revenue for the present year of 7,582,998 dols. and no public debt. Of its three ports of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, Singapore may well be termed the "clearing-house of the Far East," for it is the recognised trade centre for all the produce of Malaya's plains and jungles, of antiquated Siam, and the fertile lands of Borneo and a large portion of the Netherlands Indies. Its godowns teem with raw products in bewildering variety—hides, copra, gum, copal, gutta percha, sago, tapioca, sugar, rice, coffee, pepper, nutmegs, rattans, tin, gambier, and a host of other merchandise, and its business men are merchant princes whose wealth is ever increasing.

The Straits Settlements are certainly in a flourishing condition, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," but it is not the Britisher who is benefiting the most. Time was when foreign competition was very small indeed, but the favourable position of the ports of the colony and the equal terms with its own subjects accorded by an over-generous British Government soon brought foreigners to the colony in shoals, and to-day they are fighting British trade with an eagerness commendable from their point of view, but deplorable from ours, and aided by substantial encouragement from their respective Governments, there is every probability of the issue resulting favourably for them and disastrously for us. Foreigners of all nationalities there are—Germans, Hollanders, Russians, Frenchmen, Spaniards and Portuguese, Austrians, Italians, and Swiss—and representatives of many minor European nations, all ready for pickings out of John Bull's pocket, and capacious as that pocket may be, sooner or later it is bound to feel the strain of this constant dribble. Not with one, but in all branches of trade are these wealthy "aliens" connected, and safe it is to say that the wares they push among the thousands of Chinese, Arab, and Malay traders are those of a foreign brand.

OUR GERMAN RIVALS.

Pre-eminent in this trade pilfering are the Germans: up to the present it is the Teuton who has carved out by far the largest slice, and his position in the Straits Settlements to-day is one of ease and security. Take him as typical to a certain extent, of all foreigners, this is his method of procedure. His first step is to reduce expenses, to enable him to secure a firm footing in the market. Men are exposed from the Fatherland somewhat after the same fashion in which they are dumped down here. They start on salaries your average British assistant could not, with any degree of comfort, exist on; the employer himself is content with a standard of living inferior to that of a swagger British merchant, and, necessarily, with smaller profits. He imports the cheapest line of goods "made in Germany," and since cheapness has a wonderful fascination for the native trader, who only looks to the present, he is not long in making headway. One other, and no mean factor either, goes to contribute towards the extension of his trade and his general prosperity—the bon camaraderie which exists among foreign merchants as opposed to Britishers. Strenuously as this may be denied, it is none the less true, though often under the mask of suave manners and studied politeness so easily assumed, it is by no means easy to discover.

A Britisher well acquainted with the German tongue, unknown to the group of Germans with whom perchance he is taking a "friendly" whisky-and-soda, may hear that which is calculated to open his eyes as to the opinion freely expessed in these circles regarding his country and fellow-countrymen. But then Britishers, as a class, are extremely ignorant in the matter of Continental languages, and whereas in Singapore and Penang you will find that within a year after his arrival in the colony almost every foreigner has made great progress in mastering the intricacies of the English language, the Britisher, who perhaps at home has dabbled in Chardenal's "First French Course" and somebody's outlines of German syntax, considers himself well equipped in this direction, though he cannot hold a sustained conversation or write a business letter in either tongue. Even in Malay, the "lingua Franca" of the Malay Peninsula for Europeans, Malays, Chinese, Tamils, Arabs, and other races alike, the foreigner proves himself far more expert than the Britisher, and consequently more business comes into his hands through native channels.

Not long ago, one of the wealthiest German shipping companies operating in the Far East purchased outright the British lines of the East Indian and the Scottish Oriental Companies. By this stroke of business the Germans captured the larger portion of the trade between Singapore and Penang and Bangkok on the one hand, and between Bangkok and Hong-Kong on the other. The same German company has control of nearly all the principal steamers trading between the Philippines, British North Borneo, Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore, and not a little of the trade of the Netherlands Indies is in the hands of the wily Teuton. Rumour has it that no profit is accruing from the deals mentioned, and that many of the steamers are running at a loss, but if it be true that the German Government, in order to assist its largest shipping firm in injuring British commercial prestige, grants a subsidy to that company, all is plain!

THE "CONFERENCE" RING.

Now a word as to the patriotism of the British merchants in the colony if it exists. Practically the whole of the trade is controlled by a combination known as the Eastern Shipping Conference, a ring comprising the leading shipping lines in the East, calling at Singapore. This "conference," which is supported by nearly all the principal British and foreign firms, fixes its own freight rates from time to time, and off these grants a special rebate to firms shipping exclusively by its steamers. If this rebate were withheld from British firms, complaints from them would not be long in forthcoming; but this is not the manner in which the "conference" operates to the detriment of British commerce. Although many regular steamship companies, foreign-owned, run their vessels in Far Eastern waters, there are very few foreign "tramp" steamers. This class of vessel is one almost exclusively British, and much of the carrying trade in these parts is done by these so-called "tramps." It is these vessels principally the "conference" boycotts, with the result that foreign lines are rid of their most dangerous rivals. Rather than lose the special rebate, the British merchant is content to always ship by "conference" steamers, at the same rate as foreign merchants, and shuns the "tramps." To him it matters not that they are mostly British-owned, but to us, as a nation, it is a severe blow, aimed with a cunning worthy of the foreigner and his trade methods in general.

Not only in this method are British merchants damaging British commerce to satisfy their own ends, but instances are not wanting in which if it is to their immediate interest to sell goods of a foreign brand in preference to those of a British manufacturer they will do so. Small wonder, then, that often times one hears the native shopkeeper remark in Malay, what manner of men are these that show preference for a country other than their own?

The object of this article is merely to represent trade affairs in the Straits Settlements as they are to-day, not to suggest a remedy; that would need space that is not at the writer's disposal on the present occasion. But, by way of conclusion, one may surely ask, Why should we in the motherland be heavily taxed to support an Army and Navy whose primary duty is to guard the trade of our colonies overseas, when foreigners contributing nothing to the Imperial revenue, are admitted into those colonies to trade on equal terms with British subjects?

RUSSIA is making considerable commercial progress in Seistan. The Russian Bank at Meshed despatched during the last few months two caravans of Russian merchandise which sold easily. These operations will now be continued on a much vaster scale.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

R. CHAMBERLAIN AT NEWCASTLE.

A REPLY TO CRITICS.

TTITUDE OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Newcastle last ight, replied lengthily to the arguments of his ritics, chiefly those of Lord Goschen and Lord Rosebery.

He recapitulated the contentions that Great Britain was losing her industrial supremacy, and said the only remedy was to accept the patriotic unselfish preferential proposals of the colonies.

His proposed transfer of taxes so far as costing extra actually would result in a profit to the worker of twopence to three pence weekly.

The Duke of Devonshire in a letter advises the Liberal Unionist Associations for the present to remain neutral in the fiscal question though it may soon be necessary to reconsider the position.

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 21.

A special cable to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—Fiscal oratory is already beginning to pall on the British public, who show signs of being tired of the discussion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

CANADIAN DISCONTENT AND W. S. JUBILATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Leading Canadians are greatly concerned at the result of the Alaska Boundary Commission.

A prominent Canadian declares that the decision is the heaviest blow ever struck at Imperial ties.

Mr. Secretary Hay yesterday submitted the decision at a Cabinet meeting, and hearty congratulations were exchanged between President Roosevelt and the Cabinet, who regard it as the greatest diplomatic success of the United States for a generation.

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

SITUATION BECOMING GRAVER.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The situation in the Far East is assuming a graver aspect although ostensibly unchanged.

Preparations by Russia and Japan are proceeding apace and both are purchasing large supplies of coal and lead.

The Japanese Admiral Togo, a man of exceptional decision, has been appointed to command the Japanese standing squadron.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

TURKISH RECRUITS CALLED OUT.

Notwithstanding the seeming truce in the Balkans it is significant that thirty-seven battalions of Turkish recruits have been called out in the Vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossevo. Twenty-three battalions called out in Anatolia are coming to Salonika.

Two battalions arrived at Salonika from Smyrna yesterday.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day unofficially with this staff travelling by train right into Simla.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS BILL.

The business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council comprises the introduction of Bills—(1) to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments; (2) to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities; and (3) to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies. The Foreign Marriages Bill will be passed with one small technical amendment.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

THREE MEN INJURED.

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

Yesterday morning a serious explosion of fireworks occurred in Sukerwar Peit in the city. Three workmen were engaged in making explosive pellets. One of the pellets dropped on the floor, and, exploding, set fire. The three men were seriously burnt and were taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where one man's hand had to be amputated. The other two are doing well.

The same night a fire took place at Kirkee by letting of fireworks near the huts belonging to syces and servants near the Kirkee railway station in which about a dozen huts were completely burnt down. Several soldiers rendered valuable assistance in saving property.

DR. DOWIE'S ZIONIST MISSION.

A FINANCIAL FAILURE.

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 21.

The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables:—The Zionist mission, held by Dr. Dowie in New York, has ended in a hopeless fiasco Dr. Dowie is enraged at the non-appearance of the dollars.

REDUCTION IN INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATES.

FOUR ANNA MESSAGES.

CONCESSION ON PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

An important communique has just been issued announcing the introduction, with effect from the 1st January next, of four annas deferred Inland telegraph messages of four words each, with free address of six words. There will also be an increase to sixteen words, which must include the address, in the length of messages which can be sent ordinary and urgent for one and two rupees and to forty-eight in the number of words, which can be sent in press messages for eight annas.

The following press communique which introduces most important cheapening of telegraph rates was issued to-day:—The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of the revision of inland telegraph tariff, and they have now sanctioned the introduction of the following revised scale of charges with effect from the 1st of January, 1904. A table is then given which amounts to the following:—Urgent messages—Sixteen words for two rupees with four annas extra for each additional word the address inclusive. Ordinary messages—Sixteen words for one rupee, with two annas extra for each additional word, the address inclusive. Deferred messages—Four words for four annas, with one anna for each additional word, the address inclusive. Deferred messages—Four words for four annas, with one anna for each additional word, an address of six words to be free. For press messages the following is the scale:—Ordinary press messages—Forty-eight words for one rupee, with two annas extra for each additional six words, the address inclusive. Deferred press messages—Forty-eight words for eight annas, with one anna extra for each additional six words, an address of six words to be free.

The communique then continues:—Press messages though classed for the purposes of tariff schedule as "ordinary" and "deferred" will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were marked "urgent" and "ordinary." Multiple press messages will be charged as described in paragraph 109, section 2, of the Indian Telegraph Guide. Whether all addresses are in the same town or not a single charge at the above rates will be made for the despatch of message of one newspaper, and a copying free of 4 annas per 100 words will be made for a copy sent to every other newspaper irrespective of the town in which it may be published. It will be seen that the main points of the above revised tariff are the abolition or restriction of the present uneconomical free address and the introduction of a four anna "deferred" telegram. The important concession to the senders of urgent and ordinary messages will be found in the additional words which can be put into the text of the message at an unit charge by the limitation of the words in the address, an advantage which will be especially appreciated by those who employ registered addreses. The concession of a four-anna telegram should bring the use of the telegraph within the reach of a far wider class than has hitherto enjoyed it. The concession to the press is considerable, as a charge for a message will be greatly reduced, six words being sent for a charge now made for four, and a multiple of messages will be delivered at any town for a copying fee only. It is hoped that substantial benefits will thus accrue to all classes of the community who now make use of the different categories of Indian telegrams. The reduction of a number of these categories was also discussed by the Government, but it was decided to adhere for the present to the existing classification.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF THE DRAWING.

POONA, OCTOBER 21.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will commence in Poona from the 26th instant. Seven teams have entered. The following are the results of the drawing:—R. F. A., Kirkee, versus Durham Light Infantry, on the 26th instant; East Lancashire versus the winner of the above, on the 28th instant; Grant Medical College, Bombay, versus Y. M. C. A., Poona, on the 27th instant; and R. G. A., Colaba, versus the Poona Gymkhana Club, on the 29th instant. The finals will be played on the 2nd November.

SIR ROBERT LOW.

Sir Robert Low, commanding the Bombay Forces, will leave Poona by the 10-45 train and will arrive in Bombay in the evening. The arrival will be public.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for general information that the Indian Troop Service Transport "Sicilia" left Suez on the morning of the 15th instant, and is due at Bombay on the 26th instant.

On the arrival at Bombay of the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" from Calcutta, expected on the 23rd October with the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Battalion will be despatched to Poona leaving Sassoon Dock in three Special Troop Trains at 19-10, 19-50, and 20-35, respectively.

Captain B. Leicester, Assistant Enumeration Offier, will proceed to Karachi on completion of his duty with the Cheshire Regiment.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 18th October to 9th November inclusive.

To replace casualties in the Aden Boundary Commission Colonel Wahab has asked for sundry survey details, and these will be sent out as soon as possible, probably in charge of a Survey Officer whose services also are required in the Aden hinterland.

Colonel Goad, Director-General of the Army Remount Department, has left Simla on a short tour, and is expected back at the end of the month.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI TROUBLE.

DESPATCH OF ARMS.

It is reported from reliable sources in Canton mandarin circles says the "N.-C. Daily News" that, having nearly exhausted all the modern arms and ammunition available in the Canton Arsenals and ordinance godowns of that province, as well as drawn freely upon the arsenals in Shangai Nanking and Wuchang the total number of rifles from the above places being nearly 134,000 with sufficient ammunition amounting to 600 cartridges for each rifle H. E. Viceroy T'en Ch-uns-heuen has lately further applied to the high authorities of Foochow for more arms and ammunition. In compliance with H. E.'s request twenty-five large sea-going cargo junks were dispatched from Foochow about ten days ago for the South laden with no less than 12,000 rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition. The junks were escorted by a couple of Government cruisers. It is stated that two more instalments comprising 30,000 more rifles are to follow the first. This will enable Viceroy Tsen to have within a short time no less than 280,000 good, serviceable rifles of modern make available for use in Kwangsi province, and in this number are included also the modern arms of precision already in Kwangsi when H. E. arrived there nearly three months ago. Besides these small arms Viceroy Tsen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of rapid-fire field guns has at the present moment no less than seventy-six of them of various calibres, ranging from fifteen pounders to forty-five pounders of the Armstrong type whilst among this number are also twenty-nine Krupp guns of modern make All of these field-pieces are well provided with smokeless powder shell case shot, and shrapnels. Batteries have been formed and the gunners are being constantly drilled and exercised by experienced instructors. It is stated that not counting a reserve of 40,000 men, Viceroy Tsen anticipates to be able to put in the field 160,000 well-armed, well drilled and well-paid troops by the beginning of next spring.

STRIKE OF RICKSHA COOLIES.

HONGKONG TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

An unwonted air of calmness pervaded Queen's Road on September 26, says the China Mail," the cause being the discontinuance of work by about 1,500 ricksha coolies. The reason for the strike is alleged to have been the action of the police in enforcing the regulations dealing with road traffic.

Ricksha coolies were fined in large numbers the previous week for breaches of the regulations, such as being on the wrong side, leaving stands and other offences. The afternoon men objected to the penalties imposed, and after a consultation, came to the conclusion that a strike would be the best means of protesting against the action of the police. Accordingly when the morning men came off the road at two o'clock, there were no rickshas to take, their place. As late arrivals came along the street they were met by pickets and informed that a strike was on, and advised to join the strikers. In most cases the coolies fell in with the wishes of the majority, but in others a little persuasion and intimidation was needed to secure co-operation. At the corner of D'Aguilar Street and Queen's Road two rickshas were going along when a couple of pickets stopped them and tried to prevent them from plying their vehicles for hire. One of the two immediately turned his ricksha off the road, but the other raised objections, but ultimately followed his partner's lead, and pulled off. A similar thing occurred in many other parts of the city and thus the whole of the pullers were at length induced to join the strikers. On the police being informed that a strike was on they sent for the head men and had them up at the police station, where the causes leading up to the strike were investigated. Finding the men were obstinate, the officials allowed them three hours in which to start, and threatened that if rickshas were not running then sterner methods would have to be resorted to. The rickshas did not resume work again however, until close on nine o'clock at night, having been out of use for about seven hours. In determining to strike the coolies exhibited an amount of counting in choosing the day of the week when vehicles are greatest in demand. In many cases persons hired bicycles and before nightfall there was a varied assortment about the roadways. The Chinese took to the gharries when they could get them and there being such a demand everyone who owned a box with wheels on it dragged it out from the oblivion into which it had been long relegated to earn a few honest cash. The chair coolies also reaped a harvest having more than they could do to accommodate the many who wanted their services. Stray rickshas began to appear in the streets about eight o'clock and later in the evening the majority were back praying for the fares that they had refused to carry earlier in the day.

TO SPY OUT REFORMERS.

H. E. Yang-Ch'u, Chinese Minister-designate to the Court of Tokio, according to a recent Peking letter to the "N.-C. Daily News" at his farewell audience of the Empress Dowager the other day. prior to leaving for Shanghai, received implicit instructions from her Majesty to set his spies at work as soon as he arrived at Tokio and watch the conduct of all the Chinese students in Japan. Should he find revolutionary instincts in any student the Minister was commanded to be careful how he worked the matter, but he was at any cost to get the suspected students dismissed from the school or college they happened to be attending at the time, and this being done he could easily get them transported back to China. Once on their native shores, the local authorities of the place who were to be forewarned to be on the look out for the returned youths, were expected to dog these students's foot steps so that the moment they put their foot on land beyond the jurisdiction of any Foreign Settlements the myrmidons of the yamen could pounce on their victims and haul them before the mandarin for Investigation. One need not perhaps enquire too closely what the ultimate fate of such youths will be.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH AT KOLHAPUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir James Monteath, speaking at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur yesterday, congratulated his Highness the Maharajah on the progress of education in his State, and observed that he had examined with great interest the excellent work done at the Technical School, which he had just visited. The object of education should not be solely employment in the service of the State or British Government, but it should be recognized as a help in all careers. He said that the Bombay Government shared the view expressed by Mr. Luck, that the college should be developed into a full-time one and pointed out the advantage of having a fully-equipped college for the whole of the Southern Mahratta Country. This was only a suggestion for his Highness's earnest consideration, and the details would have to be worked out. He was pleased to hear of the institution of the Victoria Marathi Boarding Association and Brahmin Students' Lodge. He said that a college fails in one important respect which does not provide for the whole life of students while it is being supervised. He expressed pleasure at the great progress made with athletics since the early years of his service.

A LUXURIOUS SPECIAL TRAIN.

ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The special train which is being built at the East Indian Railway carriage and wagon shops at Lillooah will be the most luxuriously fitted train ever placed on Indian lines. It was put in hand when the visit of the Prince of Wales was first discussed and the possibility of His Royal Highness coming to India this cold season considered. The train is to be completed by the end of this month and the Viceroy will make a trial trip in it. The train was originally designed to consist of nine carriages, but only eight are now to be completed. Each carriage is 70 feet long, and some idea of the accommodation may be gathered from the fact that the dining car will seat 25. Fitted with electric lights and fans also telephones, no expense has been spared, but every regard has been paid to the fact that this train is built for working in. The time is coming says the "Englishman," when even here in India the long wearisome journeys, which cannot be avoided, will not be regarded with such feelings of dread. His Excellency is rightly regarded as being greatly interested in the development of the railways of India and as a result of a few journeys in this well equipped train, we anticipate a general levelling-up of the passenger accommodation of Indian lines to something approaching the present Western standard It is interesting to learn that the carriages have been made entirely in India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

THE second forecast of the til crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is as follows:—According to the estimates furnished by the selected landholders the area sown with til this year was about the normal. The rain in the months of August and September was heavy for the crop which received more or less injury from this cause as well as from strong easterly winds. In the Fyzabad Division the crop was injured by floods and its condition is estimated at 60 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere the crop was reported to be in fair condition (varying from 75 to 85 per cent. of the normal) at the close of September. The month of October has, however, opened with a very heavy rainfall and it is to be feared that this rain has caused considerable injury, but I have no definite information of its extent.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the United Provinces for 1903-04 states:—The rainfall of August and September was very favourable to sugarcane and at the end of September the crop was in a healthy condition. In Rohilkhund where serious injury from hotwinds and late arrival of the monsoon was reported in the first forecast the prospects have improved generally and the crop is now estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal; in Benares the estimate remains at 60 per cent. in Gorakhpur where some damage has been done by floods the out-turn is estimated at 80, and in the rest of the provinces at 90 per cent. of the normal. But the effect of the heavy and continuous rain accompanied by strong winds which has fallen since the close of September has yet to be seen and the estimates of out-turn now reported may require revision on that account.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the United Provinces for 1903 states:—The rainfall has been favourable since the issue of the first forecast, and up to the end of September when the detailed reports were prepared, the cotton crop was doing very fairly though backward. The condition of the crop in parts of 100 (where 100 denotes a normal crop) at the close of September was reported as under:—

Divisions.	Average condition
Agra	90
Meerut, Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Oudh	80
Benares and Gorakhpur (cotton area insignificant)	75

It should be added that during the last few days there has been abnormally heavy rain in the east of the provinces. If this rain extends to the cotton districts the estimates may have to be reduced to a very material extent.

FRAUDS BY A FOREST RANGER.

THE Sessions Judge of Bellary recently convicted Annamala Venkata Subbaroyudu, a Forest Ranger in the district, of the offences of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, falsification of accounts, abetment of forgery, etc., and sentenced him in the aggregate to two years' and one day's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 300 with the option of six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The case for the prosecution was that in 1902, while 16 firewatchers were sanctioned for the forest in charge of the accused for a period of four months, the accused entertained only 13, and that some of the men for whom pay had been drawn in the muster rolls were in reality private servants of the accused. It was also alleged for the prosecution that no salaries were paid for any of the firewatchers for May and for 15 days in June, and that no pay had been disbursed to a tana peon for the months of March, April, and May. The case for the accused was that all the firewatchers and tana peons had been paid. In finding the accused guilty, the Sessions Judge observed: "A systematic fraud has been committed on a small scale. The guards and clerks have been aware of it, and month after month they have passed muster rolls which they knew were improper. I do not overlook the defects in the evidence. I also do not overlook the fact that the firewatchers are under the influence of the guards, and that some of the guards are not well disposed towards the accused. Taking all these things into account, it is my opinion that under pressure of circumstances the accused in a weak moment made use of the pay of the firewatchers etc., for his daughter's marriage. I find this as a fact." Against the above decision an appeal was preferred to the High Court, which dismissed the appeal.

LAKSHA-CHANDI CEREMONY AT GONDAL.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

THE beginning of the "Laksh-Chandi" ceremany—a work of unusual religious merit and sanctity—was made at Gondal on the 14th instant by their Highnesses the Thakor Saheb and his consort Nandkunwar Ba, During the previous week his Highness selected some five hundred Brahmins to be engaged in this ceremony, taking into cosideration the proper accent distinct pronunciation and elegance of speech in the case of each. In order that all the State officials and others might be enabled to witness the unusual ceremony all the offices were ordered to be closed that day. On the morning of the appointed day H. H. Nandkunwar Ba performed the opening ceremony by worshipping all the five hundred Brahmins according to prescribed rights, and presenting to each of them a dhotar, an abotian, a topi, and asania, a panch-patra, a trabhanun, an achmani, an arghium and a pothi of Chandi Patha. This worship being over, the Sthapana (invocation and enthronement) of the Raj Rajeshwari goddess was made in a specified part in the great mandap specially erected for the purpose in accordance with the dictates of the Shastras. This mandap, the site for which had been selected near the temple of Shri Ashapura, stands on twelve pillars joined with the frame-work by means of wooden and brass nails, and has a number of trident figures on it and flags of variegated colours. Inside the mandap a requisite number of Kunds and Vedis are prepared for the purpose of sacrificial rites. On the right side of the mandap provision has been made for 333 Brahmins who are to read the Chandi Path, while on the left side provision has been made for 167 Brahmins who are to perform the jap ceremony. All the five hundred Brahmins, sit with their requisite materials at hand, their bodies besmeared with the sacred ashes and they read the Path or mutter the holy mantras. For these Bhudevas (terrestrial gods) accommodation for lodging &c. have been made in tents specially erected, where special cooks have been engaged for their meals which are prepared in a manner prescribed by the Shastras. Her Highness the Rani Saheb daily visits this place in the morning and performs the opening ceremony of each day by her own hands. It is said that this great religious work is expected to cost about a lakh and a half of rupees.

THE QUETTA MANŒUVRES.

IN the Quetta manœuvres the Red Forces, under General Smith-Dorrien marched towards Gulistan on the 14th and took up positions favourable for operations against the Blue main positions. The Blue Force had by skilful reconnaissance and bold scouting under Major Parker and Captain Benwell had been located by General Smith-Dorrien. The position of the Blue Force extended along the ridges overlooking the valley and water courses behind. General Smith-Dorrien on the evening of the 14th moved his forces as if concentrating on the left of the enemy, who were completely deceived, withdrawing their forces from the right rank and leaving the right which could be turned by the valley lightly held. During the night of the 14th, General Smith Dorrien moved the 13th and some of the 28th to a commanding position on the right of the enemy while early in the morning the Cavalry and guns under Colonel Peirse moved against the enemy's right flank. The Cavalry made a wide turning movement capturing the enemy's Cavalry camp by the evening. The enemy's position was surrounded. This decisive result was due to the skilful strategic combinations of General Smith Dorrien The position was difficult but ably dfended by Colonel Chase. The evolution of the troops over difficult ground elicited warm commendation.

THE Corporation of a certain city invited tenders for a supply of milk for a special purpose. and amongst other tenders received one in which it was stated that the milk supplied would be 'Pasteurised.' This applicant was not successful, and when pointing out afterwards to one of the officials of the Corporation in question the superiority which this treatment gave to his milk, was told that this had been taken into consideration, but that the committee who decided the matter had been officially assured that, as the milk of the successful applicant was obtained from grass-fed cattle, it was also 'pasturised,' so there was no difference between them.

CEYLON EXHIBITS FOR ST. LOUIS.

A LARGE number of the Ceylon exhibits, which are intended for the St. Louis Exposition, are on show at the Council Chamber, Colombo. So interesting a collection of curios has rarely been got together, and it will have to be something exceedingly striking that will place the collection in the shade next year at St Louis, says the "Times of Ceylon."

On entering the vestibule below the chamber there is to be seen a pillar of halmilla wood, exquisitely carved to represent a historical pillar which can be seen in the Museum. In the vestibule are also placed two grotesquely shaped deities in glaring colours. The halmilla pillar was carved by Don Carolis Gunawardena who has also exhibited a beautifully carved ebony mirror. Also in ebony is the easle carved at Welikade gaol. It is a perfect work of art. A photograph of the Governor, in a beautiful ebony frame reposes on the easle. Strangely enough although done by entirely different workmen the easle and the frame harmonise exceedingly well together. There are ebony fan sticks, beautifully carved, ebony caskets, ebony sticks, ebony chairs, elephants and other articles innumerable in this wood; everyone of which is unique in its way. Naturally, too, there is a large selection of porcupine quill work; as seen principally in cabinets and chairs. The Tangalle lacquer work deserves special attention. The coconut provides numerous articles. From the shells a complete tea service, admirably finished, has been made. There are various specimens of the fibre, and copra exhibits; in fact, every use to which the valuable product can be put is illustrated in the exhibition. Again, the tortoise-shell section is well worth inspection. There is a tortoise shell violin, combs, cabinets, boxes, all worked in this valuable shell. The animal and skin section is large and interesting. Mr. W. D. Carolis exhibits an ordinary parish dog's skin, beautifully cured, and other skin tanned in various ways; there are crocodile-skins, snake-skins, the skin of the Guana, in various degrees of beauty and softness. Elephant's ears are utilised for fire-screens. There are antlers innumerable; on the floor an aligator lies with its cavernous Jaws open; on the steps of the stairs devil-dancers' masks accord a hideous grin and on stepping into the Council Chamber the reminder is distinct of Madame Tussaud's by the wellcarved, full-sized figures of various characters; the Sinhalese fruit-seller; the Buddhist priest in yellow robes; the Kandyan chief, etc., There are exquisite specimens of Ceylon lace on view; gorgeous native robes, rich in gold work; fans, baskets, carpets—everything beautiful, everything characteristic.

CARVINGS AND JEWELLERY.

We now come to what will perhaps be considered the most important sections—jewellery, silver and ivory. The Committee are the fortunate possessors of a large collection of ivory elephants of all sizes, which are exhibited in one case. They must be almost priceless. There are two magnificently carved, solid ivory boxes exhibited by D. F. de Silva, the Chatham Street jeweller. A large solid ivory elephant is there mounted in gold. It has already won two first prize medals. Another elephant, in ebony is mounted in exquisite silver work and is really most striking. There are ivory covers of ola manuscript, some of them so old and beautifully chased as to be priceless. Old swords and knives, in silver and other metals, repose in a case together. In the case reserved for the smallar jewellery may be seen a yellow sapphire as large as a pigeon's egg which is valued at Rs. 6,000, while a gold ring in which is a magnificent ruby could not be purchased, it is said, for R2,000. There are bangles set in precious stones, necklaces of coral and gold and precious stones gold chains of all kinds and many articles of jewellery quaint rather than valuable. The collection of silver ornaments is perpaps the most interesting in the whole exhibition. The Kegalle silversmiths who are supposed to turn out the best work in the Island have been most industrious and their skill has displayed itself chiefly in boxes of exquisite workmanship. There is a magnificent silver dugoba which it is impossible to describe. It should not be forgotton that there is a collection of Ceylon medicines oils and druggs and an interesting section comprises all those hideous musical instruments that are heard from time to time. Three "Mutukudas," which somewhat resemble umbrellas made of German silver, and which are carried in Budhist processions, are on exhibition; as well as many striking Buddhist flags. One thing which attracts attention on going up the stair is the characteristic painting on Willesdon paper which it is proposed to place in the court of St. Louis as a sort of dado. There is no doubt that this beautiful work will be most effective and will serve to enhance the Eastern character of the Ceylon Court, particularly when all the exhibits, which have only been faintly described, are housed in their new home. The architects' plans of the Ceylon Court at St. Louis may also be seen in the Council Chamber.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT PUSA.

We learn that the Secretary of State has definitely sanctioned the interesting scheme for establishing an Agricultural College at Pusa in the Muzaffarpur district. The scheme, it may be remembered, has been described by Sir Danzil Ibbetson as the first important outcome of the new departure in the development of that agricultural inquiry and experiment which is one of the crying needs of the country; a scheme destined to prove the corner stone of agricultural progress in India. The intention is to combine a large experimental farm and an Agricultural College with an institution for research, so as to form a great Imperial institution in which the field, the class-room, and laboratory may mutually assist one another, under the direction of one common head. The fine Government estate at Pusa has been chosen as pre-eminently suited to the purpose of the new Agricultural College, and it will be headquarters of the Staff of various experts, including an Agricultural Chemist, who will be mainly an analyst and cryptogamic botanist, whose business it is to investigate the diseases which attack the principal indigeneus crops; and an entomologist charged with the study of insect pests. This staff will be materially strengthened and the elements of mechanics as applied to agriculture will also be taught at the College. It will be the general aim of the Government to provide education in the science and art of agriculture up to a point corresponding with the M. A. degree in letters. The Government will also endeavour to open a prospect of subsequent profitable employment to successful students. Some students with a bent towards scholarship will have an opportunity to become agricultural teachers and professors; a certain number of others will be employed by the Courts of Wards in the various Provinces; more will be needed for the demonstration farms all over the country, which the Government has hitherto been unable to start for want of men to take charge of them. Moreover, qualifications in agriculture will be given due weight in the selection of recruits for the revenue side of the Government service. The Pusa institution will also include a cattle farm for the improvement of the local breed of cattle. The institution as a whole will be under the supreme control of a Director and this responsible position is to be offered to Mr. Conventry, a well-known Behar planter, skilled in the science of agriculture and experienced in the commercial organisation of large agricultural under takings.—"Pioneer"

THE statement which has been published that the fares on the Kalka-Simla Railway will be Rs. 18, Rs 8, and Rs. 3, for the three classes of accommodation respectively, is incorrect. The matter is still under reference to the Government of India. and no decision has yet been arrived at.

THE Annuity Trustees of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have been advised by counsel that it will not be safe for them to distribute the money which has been refunded by the Commissioners of Indian Revenue in respect of overcharged income-tax without the directions of the Court. Application will be made immediately after the vacation for such directions, but the distribution of the money to those who may be declared entitled to receive it will consequently be delayed.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRENCH DESIGNS ON MOROCCO.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS THE CITY OF IDEAS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 2.

No international understanding exists for the dismemberment of Morocco, the French Government being determined to resist the pressure of the Military party. Satisfactory assurances to this effect have been given to England and Spain. The alleged agreement published in London merely reproduces a tentative scheme drafted a few years ago by M. Etienne who was anxious it should be embodied in an international treaty. This much is true, namely, that the military authorities are preparing a punitive expedition against the desert tribes, who ambushed the French detachments recently, but this action is within the country's sphere of influence. The rumoured conquest of Morocco, or rather, attempted conquest, was a flash in the pan. The Military party have done their best to bring about a war, and, a few weeks ago, they seemed very nearly on the point of succeeding. One would not be surprised if M. Jaures's disclosures and his denunciations of the apathy of the Government were not really intended to assist the Government. The Chamber of Deputies is not sitting otherwise M. Jaure's might have achieved his purpose by a friendly interpellation. Frenchmen are almost unanimous in expecting that, some day or other, Morocco will become a French possession—at least the great bulk of it. Even M. Jaure's, Socialist though he may be, is of this way of thinking. But, as no rival Power has any designs on that country, there is no immediate hurry. The present distracted condition of Morocco, reminding one of the hopeless dissensions of the Moors of Spain five centuries ago, which gave the Castilian kings their chance, is indeed a strong temptation offered to French annexationists. But for the present civil war, it is probable that even the Military party would have left the Sick Man of the West alone.

An act of aggression, however, on the part of French would probably unite all the Moslems against the infidel. The Republic is essentially a peaceful Government; it cannot undertake a big war except under strong provocation. A victorious campaign in Morocco would make the Military party dangerous, while a disaster might shake the Republic. The public is quite aware that Morocco is a very different country from Tunis—the latter being highly civilized and peaceful. The recent military movements on the Moorish frontier have induced the British and Spanish Governments to make friendly inquiries here as to the intentions of the French Government. The replies given by M. Delcasse have been entirely satisfactory. All the members of the Cabinet are agreed on a policy of defence in South-West Algeria, and repudiate all idea of conquest (or a disguised conquest by means of a protectorate). Even this defensive policy will be expensive enough, and the marauding tribes may give the French trouble for months or, mayhap, for years to seme. As the "Matin" says in an inspired note: "It is true that the three Powers more directly interested in Morocco have, on several occasions, examined the situation. It is true that exchanges of views have taken place, marked by the most conciliatory and friendly spirit. It is even true that the three countries have settled various difficulties that might have arisen under certain contingencies. But that an 'agreement has been concluded is quite untrue." It might as well be said (the same paper remarks) that Austria and Russia are going to dismember Turkey because they have exchanged views on Macedonia. Colonel Marchand, whose name was mentioned in connection with the alleged plan of campaign against Morocco, states in an interview that he has heard absolutely nothing on the subject.

An important conference took place at the Town Hall at Havre between French and British delegates who have been attending the International Peace Congress in Rouen to consider the best lines on which the agitation for a permanent peace treaty between the two countries can be carried on. Mr. Hodgson Pratt occupied the chair, and he was supported by many of the most prominent leaders of the movement in the two countries, including M. Emile Arnaud, President of the Rouen Congress and of the League of Peace and Liberty, M. Gastar Moch, chairman of the Institut International de la Paix; Mr. J. G. Alexander, secretary of the International Law Association; M. Le Foyer, of the Society "La Paix par le Droit"; Dr. Ruyssen; Miss Ellen Robinson, of the Peace Union; Mr. Moscheles, and Mr. Green, of the International Arbitration Association; Mr. G. H. Perris, Mr. W. P. Byles Mr. Snape (Liverpool) and many others. The striking result of the meeting was to show a practically unanimous and a very spirited demand for a treaty on stronger lines than those of the Barclay project. What these lines are may, perhaps, be best indicated by quoting the resolution of the Rouen Congress, as now recalled by the chairman of this meeting: The Congress, while recognising with pleasure the success, of the propaganda in favour of a Franco-English agreement, expresses the opinion that future supplementary agreements between states signatories of The Hague Convention should accord with the following requirements:—1. They should extent to subjects not at present covered by The Hague Convention. 2. They should be of the nature of arbitration, and not only of conciliation. 3. They should have as far as possible a permanent and obligatory character. 4. They should provide for arbitration only by The Hague Tribunal.

While warmly appreciating the earnest propaganda of Mr. Barclay, Mr. Pratt, M. Arnaud, Mr. Perris, M. Moch, Mr. Alexander, and other speakers, agreed that there was a great danger of the movement taking a reactionary character; that England and France were peculiarly bound to maintain the dignity of The Hague Tribunal; that mixed commissions, with an equal number of representatives of either party, are a most unsafe substitute for real arbitration; and that while a poor compromise would give rise to great dissatisfaction, both countries were ripe for a model treaty, such as would justify their pretensions at The Hague Conference and their position as the two great Liberal Powers of the West. Mr. Perris and M. Arnaud explained their respective projects which agreed in essentials. The meeting was of a most cordial character, and was practically unanimous in demanding that the best should be made of the present great opportunity rather than that other peoples should be discouraged by seeing these two great countries falling back upon the very inadequate precedent of the stillborn Anglo-American Treaty. An imposing demonstration was made at Nancy in favour of the movement for the promotion of an arbitration treaty between England and France. Mr. Thomas Barclay, of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, was entertained by the Mayor and municipal council, and an enthusiastic meeting was afterwards held, at which cordial satisfaction was expressed at the improved relations between the two countries Mr. Barclay will be present at a similar demonstration to be held at Lyons.

Alluding to the social, political, and intellectual movement of the time, a distinguished English writer, makes the remark that "after all, in spite of recent lapses due to its inevitable dry rot of prosperity, Paris is still the city of ideas." This estimate is justified by the tone and the style of the articles in which, almost day by day, some of the leading journals of Paris treat of the education question, the impending and all important question of "Church and State," the lives of the workers, and, above all, of the Republic—of Democracy—as the form, and the instrument, of government, in and by which human society is destined to develop all its best capacities for the highest good of each and all. What are the leading statesmen of the Republic, besides being practical politicians, but combatants in the eternal battle for the victory of our ideas, "our stock-in-trade," as the writer to whom I have already referred describes them? Take, as an instance, the eloquent address just delivered to the people of Tarbes by M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. Here is a rough translation of a passage in it: "My most earnest desire is that the present Ministry may live and maintain its actual majority until the end of its term of office. But we must never forget that Ministries can only live so long as they make for the future (qu'en se penchant vers l'avenir). The Ministry must not rest satisfied with having led the democracy to half a victory. It should remember that the democracy is a sea which may undergo many tempests, a sea traversed by many currents—which are the ideas of the past, the present, and the future, ideas which have founded the modern education of humanity in its greatness and its liberty."

The occasion of M. Jaures' address was his inauguration of a new Labour Exchange (Bourse du Travail). There were three thousand persons present. He declared that the economic question was inseparable from the political. He celebrated the re-awakening of the true democratic spirit from the "lethargy" under which it lay during the Dreyfus excitement, wherein "falsehood and forgery" played their malign part. The last four years, continued the Vice-President, have been a period of democratic revival, the most imperative task of which, at the present moment, is the "uprooting" of the debasing and demoralising power of the priest and the monk. The Republic, M. Jaures declared, must complete the work which M. Waldeck-Rousseau began. It is time, he said that the Church should betake herself to her dreamland, and the democracy advance whither its destiny calls it. He announced that the seperation between Church and State would soon be an accomplished fact. For that, however, three conditions must be realised: (1) There must be no more vague formulas of separation; our project must be precise and definite; the Pressense project tends to the realisation of this condition. (2) There must be a law establishing laic education, and it must be passed before the Church has had time to organize a fresh movement of fanaticism, a law which, at last, will permit us to surround childhood with the luminous atmosphere of the Republican State. (3) We must legislate for workmen's and peasants' old-age pensions. These laws are capable of speedy realisation. Once they are passed, the Congregations lose their hold over the poor—these victims of priestly charity, whom in our selfishness we have abandoned to a degraded tutelage. The foregoing declarations by a statesman of M. Jaures' eminence and influence are significant. The coming session of the French Parliament will,in all probability, be one of surpassing interest.The estimation in which M.Jaures is now held is in itself a symptom of the renovation of the Republican spirit. A few years ago, at the time of the Zola trial and the Dreyfus episode, he was hissed by the Paris populace—or, at any rate, by its noisiest section, the mob. As an orator he is one of the first in France, and is often compared with Gambetta.

Paris takes so much delight in a momentary celebrity that it is not surprising that Booker Washington should suddenly have become the man of the hour. Mr. Washington, who says that he expected to be left entirely alone during his visit to Paris, nevertheless thought it wise to adopt the name of Mr. Jones for his French tour. I had the pleasure of seeing him his afternoon in the Grand Hotel. He declares that France is the most beautiful country he has yet seen, that the French reporters lack tact in persistently asking him how he felt when sitting down to dinner with President Roosevelt, and adds that he thoroughly made up his mind before leaving America not to give an opinion to any person, no matter how important he may be, as to negroes in the United States. Mr. Washington is an affable man, quite aware, however, that a certain importance is attached to his name. He appears delighted with what he saw in Normandy, especially from an agricultural point of view, and talks of the Parisiennes with an admiration which borders on devotion.

After a tour down the Danube M. and Mme. Lockroy (formerly Mme. Charles Hugo) have arrived at Constantinople. They were received on their arrival by M. and Mme. Constans, who took them on Friday to the Selamlik. After Abdul Hamid had performed his devotions and returned to Yildez Kiosk, the French Ambassador and Mme. Constans, with M. and Mme. Lockroy, went there to be received by his Imperial Majesty. He usually rises when a visitor of eminence is announced, advances a step holds out a hand as if to shake another, then drops it, makes a bow and backs into his chair. On this occasion he advanced several steps, and on M. and Mme. Lockroy being presented held out both hands and shook theirs for some time with warmth. He then conversed. As they were about to depart, he said "Not yet. I want to show you my private museum," and offering his arm to Mme. Constans led the way there. Before they left as sweets and coffee were being taken he took two jewel cases from a table and said "These are for M. and Mme Lockroy a souvenir of their visit to me." They contained the one the grand decoration of the Osmanlis and the other that of the Chefkat for illustrious and charitable ladies These decorations he sent in 1896-98 and under what circumstances I need not say to MM, Felix Faure and Hanotaux to Mme. Felix Faure and Mlle Lucie Faure and Mme. Dupuy, and other ladies of the official world. Were the Combes Ministry to fall, M. Lockroy might well return to the Marine Ministry. His visit to Yildez Kiosk with the French Ambassador and Ambassadress is an event that should not pass unnoticed.

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE'S SISTER.

Bad news has come to the Pope which renders his imprisonment even more irksome than before as it touches him in a really personal matter. The present Pontiff is domesticity itself, and loves his friends, and especially those of his own family, so that the news of the sudden turn for the worse of one of his married sisters has caused him profound grief. Signora de Rei is the wife of a tailor in the small town of Salzano, near Treviso, in the north, and is now sixty-four years old. The doctors say that a threatening blood vomiting (from which she is suffering) is very difficult to cure, so that Pius X. fears the worst. Were he only Patriarch of Venice he would already be at the bedside of his sister; but as "prisoner" of the Vatican he cannot move from Rome. This sister Antonietta, has always been a favourite with the Pope, seeing that her character rather resembles his own—independent, benevolent, and kind, but at the same time firm, and even somewhat gu ty. She and her husband have been hard-working people, who have never succeeded in rising above comparative poverty, for it would take positive genius to make a fortune by tailoring in a village in Italy, and genius certainly Signor de Rei has not. The signora is no mean tailoress herself, and she always laughingly says that she inherited the knack from her mother, who was a dressmaker before her marriage. The Pontiff has ordered every necessity and comfort to be supplied to his sister and receives news of her condition two or three times a day.

WHEN, a few months ago, the monks of La Grande Chartreuse were expelled from France, the senior abbot carried with him a tiny casket of tempered steel, says the "Westminster." Therein reposed the recipe for the world-famous twin-liqueurs—the chartreuses, green and yellow—that was to fetch shortly afterwards in the open market no less than £330,000. For centuries the precious script had lain secure in the monastery's strong-room. Originally it consisted of a single fragment of parchment six inches by nine. But as time went by other ingredients were discovered, and supplementary directions and instructions were continually being added, until the one bit of skin has grown to a volume of over one hundred pages It is, without doubt, the most valuable book in the world.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey, or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MADRAS TRADE MARK CASE.

At the Madras High Court Mr. Justice Boddam and Mr. Justice Bhashyam Iyengar have for some days been engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by T. Noordeen Sahib against the judgment of the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co., against Noordeen Sahib to restrain him from using on shirtings sold by him, the marks or designs appearing on goods sold by them, or any marks, words, designs or combination of marks, word, or designs so contrived as to be a colourable immitation of their trade mark and facing. The Chief Justice held that though the distinctive feature of the plaintiffs trade mark was the scimitars and that of the defendant the scent-bottles, yet there had been an imitation of the other parts of the facing, and this was sufficient to mislead ordinary purchasers; that the defendant had imitated a distinctive mark of the plaintiffs, viz. their double circle with its inscriptions, and had used it in combination with a special mark (scent-bottles) which, though it cannot be described as an imitation of Taylor's special mark, might well suggest a similar idea, viz., a weapon of some sort, to the uneducated Indian purchasers, and also in combination with various figures and symbols arranged in the same way as they appear in the design which had been adopted by Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co., and he granted an injunction as prayed for.

Against this Noordeen Sahib preferred an appeal on the following grounds:—(1) The plaintiffs failed to prove that they had a trade-mark, as alleged in the plaint. (2) In as much as the Judge did not find that the plantiffs had a trade mark as alleged in the plaint, he ought to have dismissed the suit. (3) The Judge erred in holding that the defendant's facing was a colourable imitation of plaintiffs facing or that it was calculated to deceive purchaser's. (4) The Judge ought to have excluded the evidence of the opinion of the plaintiffs' witnesses that the defendent's facing was calculated to deceive, as such witnesses were not expert witnesses within the meaning of the Evidence Act.

Messrs. D. Chamier and M. A. Tirunarayana Chariar instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, appeared for the appellant, T. Noordeen Sahib, and Messrs. Eardley Norton and W, Barton, instructed by Messrs. King and Josselyn, for the respondent, Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co,

Mr. Chamier and Mr Tirunarayana Chaliar, for the appellant, contended that in a country like India, where there was no registration of trade marks, it lay upon the plaintiff to prove that the market had accepted his mark as denoting his goods and as differentiating his goods from those of others, He had also to prove that the defendant's mark was a colourable imitation and was calculated to deceive. In this case, plaintiffs did not allege that their distinctive mark of scimitars was imitated. What they alleged was that there was an imitation of the facing taken as a whole, and that the plaintiffs' arrangement of the details of the facing was imitated the double circle in which they inscribed their name and which they placed beneath their scimitar was copied, and in other respects their get-up was adopted. In the first place it had not been proved by any evidence that the facing adopted by Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co. was associated in the minds of the purchasers with Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co's, goods, and as distinguishing them from all other peoples' goods. It was noticeable that Messrs T. A Taylor and Co. registered in England only the scimitars and the coat-of-arms, and not the whole facing as their trade-mark. The evidence showed beyond a doubt that Messrs T. A. Taylor's goods had acquired a high reputation in the market. But how? By their distinctive mark and name of Cutties, and not by the whole facing. People, when they wanted to buy Messrs T A Taylor and Co's goods asked for cutty-marks, and when they wanted to buy Noordin's goods asked for scent-bottles. These were the special and distinctive features, and they would appeal to the ordinary mind. The other details were difficult to carry in mind, and it was not likely that they would be remembered and recognised by the ryots who were the ultimate consumers. Nor was there any evidence to that effect, Moreover, the presence of the pictorial marks, scimitars in the one case and scent-bottle in the other, were sufficient to distinguish the two classes of goods, and it would not be necessary to refer to or take note of the other marks. It was also in evidence that almost all the dealers in the market—for instance, Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., Gordon Woodroffe and Co. Badsha Sahib and Co., Volkart Brothers, etc.—used facings more or less similar, only each had a special distinguishing mark of his own, revolvers, doves, and so on. The arrangement complained of was only the general fashion of the market. As to the double circle mark which the plaintiffs called their own, the defendant had taken it from his firm of Messrs. Rahiman Sahib and Co. who had been using it from 1881, while the plaintiffs' said they adopted theirs in 1889. Even supposing that the plaintiffs had a right to their facing taken as a whole, and that the market had identified the whole facing with the plaintiffs goods, was a there colourable imitation? There could not possibly be, even if the other details were all identical, when the essential features were dissimilar. Whoever knew of Messrs T. A, Taylor's goods knew them as Cutties or Talwars, and that they had the cutty or talwar mark and how could they be mistaken into thinking any other goods to be Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co.'s, when they had no Cutties or any other mark resembling Cutties? There was a large number of cases relating to trade-marks, in some of which an injunction was granted, in others it was refused; but the principle in all was this, where the essential feature were copied, there was a colourable imitation, although there was a great difference in the details and accessories on the other hand, where the essential feature was copied it did not matter that the other details were more or less similar. Counsel then quoted cases in support of this contention.

Messrs. Norton and Barton for the respondents argued that the defendant's conduct and his correspondence with Messrs Gunnis and Co.; his Manchester agents, showed how, step by step, the defendant tried to approximate to plaintiff's mark. He was using a single circle in 1896, which he subsequently changed into a double circle in 1898. In 1900, he enlarged the double circle and used his name in Tamil and Telugu inside the circle, as the plaintiffs did. He did away with the oval in which he stamped his length, and began to stamp the length (38 38E yards) directly under the double circle just like the plaintiffs. Then again, he changed the relative positions of the Tamil and Telugu names within the double circle, so as to resemble the plaintiffs' mark still more. If that was so, what mattered it that the defendant used scent-bottles in the place of the Cutties of the plaintiffs? All the other marks were similar, and an unwary purchaser might easily mistake the one for the other. The ignorant country ryot was not acquainted with a scent bottle, and might mistake it for a club or a weapon of some sort. Seeingall the other marks similar and the scent-bottle suggesting the idea of a weapon he might be misled. He might think Messrs T. A. Taylor and Co had changed their mark or a dishonest vendor might easily persuade him that the goods of the defendant were the goods of Messrs T. A. Taylor and Co, The system of grading the scimitars according to their quality, the use of the name at the top followed by the coat-of-arms, the system of putting a number in excess of weight, the double circle with the names inside in Telugu first and then in Tamil, and stamping of the length immediately below were essential features of Messrs Taylor's mark as much as the scimitars. The evidence was that purchasers looked to other marks as well as to the scimitars. In this connection the defence quoted a number of decided cases.

The argument lasted seven days and their Lordships reserved their judgment.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT was the ninth representative of Great Britain at Washington in a period of fifty years. Of the nine, two—Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce and Lord Pauncefote—died in the United States while holding office, and two—Sir John Crampton and Lord Sackville—fell into disfavour, and were handed their passports; of the others, the most famous were Viscount Lyons and Sir Edward Thornton. There is a certain similarity in the sad circumstances of the deaths of Sir Frederick Bruce and Sir Michael Herbert. Both had been at their post less than two years when stricken by fatal illness. Both were sons of earls, and both died in mid-career. Sir F. W. A. Bruce, it may be recalled, was a son of the famous Lord Elgin who collected the Grecian marbles now in the British Museum. Sir Frederick, who was born in 1814, saw service in Egypt and China and was sent to the United States in March, 1865. In September, 1867 he died at Boston. His eldest brother was the well-known Viceroy of India.

MUNICIPAL RULINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—From the proceedings of the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation reported in the local papers, it has become evident that during their deliberations the Corporation have shown great indifference to the most serious question of the conduct of several of their Presidents and Chairmen, The records of the Corporation clearly show that various rulings from the chair are wrong and often unjust and therefore challenged by different members on different occasions, but such challenges have always been summarily ruled out of order. It is true that the rulings from the chair must be obeyed for the time being, but when they are constitutionally challenged it is the duty of the Chairman to put them to the sense of the meeting. On the contrary what do we find at the Bombay Municipal Corporation? Individual members have no redress whatsoever from the Corporation for rulings from the chair. Any man with any sense in him can say that the so-called leaders of the Corporation give a ready go-bye to justice and fair play. I have been carefully watching the proceedings of the Corporation and have, on more than one occasion, noted that those very men who clamour for participation in the administration of government of this country give a deaf ear and become blind to most unfair rulings from the chair, and I regret very much that all such rulings are given by native chairmer. If they fail to administer municipal Government what would they do if the reins of local self-government were entrusted to their charge? I can confidently say that if they act, as it is observed in the Corporation, they will miserably fail in the administration of local self-government. The present Corporation came into existence in the year 1901 and all throughout native members have become presidents by turn. First a Parsi, then a Hindoo, and then a Mahomedan. The records of the Corporation during their regime speak for themselves. For the last three months due to the absence of the permanent president several native members and a European member have been appointed as chairmen, and from the reports of the proceedings of the Corporation it is evidently clear that several of the native members have failed, and the European member has fairly acquitted himself, though he had never held the chair *i.e.* Presidentship of the Corporation previously. Cannot Government give due consideration to the necessary amendments of the rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation, so that all individual members as well as the president shall have proper

JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY!

Bombay, October 21.

MUNICIPAL MEAT-VANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read in your issue of Monday last, a correspondent's letter on Municipal Meat-Vans, and I agree with your correspondent's complaint. I would wish to add two other facts which I have observed in connection with this motor-car and that is the houses feel shocks similiar to the concussions of an earthquake all the more perceptible owing to the stillness of the night, and children are very much frightened and disturbed by the noise. It is therefore meet that the municipal corporators should object to sanction more—Yours, &c.

SHEEN.

Bombay, October 21.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. POONA MAHBOOB C. C.

A match between these teams was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Monday. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

R M Somji (Capt), not out	109
C Mali, c Nizamudin	0
Aba, b Aban	1
D Nersi, b Nizamudin	37
Tumbcowalla, b Aban	4
M Arabi, b Aban	0
A R Mirza, b Aban	10
Bundookwalla, b Aban	9
Peer Mohamed, b Aban	6
Alisha, b Aban	0
Ocsman, did not bat	
Extras	23
Total	199

MAHBOOB C. C.

J Pais, b Tumbcowala	29
Nizamudin, c and b Tumbcowala	0
Mohamed, b Tumbcowala	0
H L Mahomed, b Tumbcowala	2
Aban, c Tumbcowala	0
Abdool Kadir, c and b Ali	23
Abdool Kadir II, c Ali	1
Abdool Kasim, not out	4
Abdool Rehman, c Tumbcowala	1
Md Yusuf, b Mali	3
Sk Husain, b Mali	0
Extras	2
Total	65

THE PEACE FLAG.

KAISER'S DESIGN CAUSES TROUBLE AT THE CONGRESS.

There has, according to a correspondent of the "Times," been great trouble at the Universal Peace Conference about a flag. It seems that at the congress at Monaco it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of an international peace flag. The Prince of Monaco went on a visit to the German Emperor at Kiel, and one evening at dinner suggested to him the idea of designing a peace flag. The Emperor took the menu, decorated with a picture of his latest battleship, and on the back drew a rough design. Delighted with his success, the Prince of Monaco assured the imperial draughtsman that there would be no difficulty in arranging for the acceptance of the flag at the Peace Congress, and charged himself with the mission.

Thus it happens that on a question felt by all the congress to be one of minor importance so great a combat has been raised. Although the Emperor was not officially named as the author, they could not approve of one produced under such auspices and presented to the Congress in such a fashion. The general sentiment was in favour of postponing any discussion, but this would not suit the Prince of Monaco nor relieve him of his self-imposed duty to the Emperor. So the conflict degenerated into an unseemly scramble of lobbying and even worse, though much of the value of the Emperor's flag had been lost by the adoption unanimously by the Congress of the colours of a peace flag, already in use in America as those to be used in the peace education of children. This success for the American flag was due to the eloquence of Mme. Severine.

The Emperor's flag seems rather too complicated to secure its easy adoption. On a red ground there is a cross in white having at the centre of its arms a red four-pointed star. In the top corner near the pole are to be placed the national colours of the nation using the flag. There are to be smaller white stars on the red ground equal in number to the nations adopting the flag. If desired the word "Pax" may be inserted in the large red star—there were French delegates who suggested "Alsace-Lorraine." On a red ground small stars are to be placed in white according to the number of the nations accepting the flag. In the design as shown to the Peace Congress there were 18 stars.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz,

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used,

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.

Communication with Tonkin still interrupted,

Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Oct 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	2	0 p.m.	0	10
Teheran	21	2	34 p.m.	0	23
Suez	21	2	45 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 21st Oct. 1903.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time.	M.
From Calcutta	1	39	0	2
Karachi	0	13	0	2
„ Madras	[illegible]	19	0	8

M. LEBAUDY IN LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA" WANTS REST.

M. LEBAUDY the "Emperor of the Sahara," arrived in London on September 27th and stayed at the Savoy Hotel. He made a quiet entry into the Metropolis, about eleven o'clock at night driving from the station to the hotel in a hansom quite unaccompanied. He had not apprised the hotel authorities of his coming but they were able to grant his modest request for the use of two rooms. He gave his name as M. Lebaudy, without any pretence to the title of Emperor, and he was treated in every respect as other visitors. He said he had crossed from Holland and had come to London on a private visit, principally to obtain some rest. At his hotel in Holland he had left a roomful of unopened telegrams and letters and he was being beiseged by callers from all countries. He gave no indication as to the probable duration of his stay in London.

The fact of his being in town was not generally known until next morning. Hundreds of callers went to the hotel, but they were greeted with the same answer, namely that "M. Lebaudy refuses to see anyone, and in any case he is out." The self-styled Emperor has a large number of friends in the Metropolis, He has frequently attended race meetings in England, and has many friends in the racing community,

His visit to London seems to give colour to the various rumours regarding M. Lebaudy, who had, so it was stated, made up his mind to engage General Colville as commander of his forces. It was also said that he intended to renounce his French nationality.

A friend of M Lebaudy a few weeks ago declared that the Emperor of the Shara was busy recruiting 500 Breton and Corsican families to form the basis of the population of the Empire of the Sahara. The colonists, he said, would be certain to obtain better wages than in France. They would, moreover benefit by life insurance policies, as well as the members of their families.

M. Lebaudy, so it was said, would buy an immense stock of agricultural implements and collapsible houses for the first colonists. On January 1, 1904 the new capital Troja would be inaugurated with all due display. On the termination of the fetes will begin a life of agricultural and commercial labour for the Saharans. The laws and imperial decrees by which the country would be governed, would be published in an official journal. Fresh recruits would be imported every year from the French-speaking countries in order to establish new centres which would be ruled by district governors.

M. Lebaudy hoped to organise a kind of militia. A railway line would be begun in 1905, which would cross the Sahara and divert traffic from Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The first settlers from Troja would sail from Hamburg on November 15.

It is perhaps with reference to his projected empire that M. Lebaudy has visited London.

WANTS TO BE TRIED.

STRANGE CASE OF AN ABSCONDING PRISONER.

Mr. Beckwith, solicitor, made an unusual application to Mr. Marsham at Bow-street. He said that on the 12th Sept., a man named Samuel Nieman was arrested on a warrant for keeping a disorderly house at 24, Arthur-street, Bloomsbury, and after being charged at Bow-street police station was admitted to bail in the sum of £40. Though, said the solicitor, the man had a complete answer to the charge, not having been guilty of the offence alleged, he absconded and his recognisances were estreated. His application now was that the accused man should be tried for the offence and thus have an opportunity of establishing his innocence. He wished to surrender to the warrant, but the police refused to take him into custody.

The Town Clerk of Holborn said the amount of the recognisance had been paid, and there was an end of the matter. The warrant was no longer in force and the man was not in custody.

Mr. Beckwith: The man is in Court and quite willing to take his trial. It seems that he got frightened and ran away in consequence of being told that he was sure to be punished. I feel sure that I can prove his innocence if the case is gone into. Probably your Worship might make a recommendation to the authorities to refund the bail money.

Mr. Marsham observed that by this time the money had been paid into His Majesty's Exchequer and there was no likelihood of it being returned. If he consented to adjudicate upon the case he might have to impose a fine as well, so the applicant had better let the matter rest where it was.

After some further remarks the magistrate decided that as the prisoner was not brought before him in the usual way and the prosecution declined to go on with the case, there was an end of the matter.

THE RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd October, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	..	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	..	29
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	4,010	1,766	11	5,817
Total for 14 weeks	4,340	1,966	11	6,317
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	102	2	434
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	6	...	25
Total to corresponding date do.	4,431	2,284	31	6,746

Increase for the week ... Rs. 66
Decrease to date ... „ 429

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd October, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,64,000	1,75,000	7,000	3,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	100	107	4	211
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	17,50,954	23,42,648	74,611	41,68,213
Total for 14 weeks	19,14,954	25,17,648	81,611	45,14,213
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,906	1,98,113	5,023	3,25,042
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	121	3	198
Total to corresponding date do.	16,39,546	31,56,3 5	66,730	51,62,591

Increase for the week ... Rs. 20,958
Decrease to date ... „ 6,48,378

A NEW method of producing coal from turf has been patented by an English electro technical firm in Kent. This process removes all the water from the turf quickly and cheaply by means of electricity. In an hour and a half turf is turned into a substance similar to the best Welsh coal. It is smokeless and has great heating power. The bye-products of turf are not destroyed by the process but remain available for use.

THE report of the Irrigation Commission covers ground so vast and involves financial issues so far-reaching that the Government of India will not formulate their decisions upon the many recommendations without extraordinary care and deliberation As a first step, we understand, a communication will shortly be issued to the Local Governments concerned inviting their detailed opinions on the respective provincial aspects of the Commission's report. It is unlikely that the Government of India will be able to proceed much further than that before next summer.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whiten and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists' Stores etc., sell it.

PAST AND PRESENT.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MIGGS.

"SINCE last we met in this domicile" said Mr. Miggs, "things has happened which has put a different complexion on the universe."

"Things has happened," said the little man with the white face. "And a truer word was never spoke. Things has happened for which we all must mourn. Death comes to all, but nobody likes it."

"The reference," said the lorryman, "is to the Marquis of Salisbury I".

"It ain't for me to speak of him," said the lorryman, "except with respect; but it may be in the remembrance of this present company that I raise my voice for him when he stood up for the liberty of the working man to have his beer when and how he liked it. If I may be allowed to refer to the only time I ever saw him, perhaps the company will forgive the intrusion. I was given a ticket as perhaps Mr. Miggs will remember, for to be permitted to attend the Houses of Parliament. I won't try for to describe them. Their loneliness is beyond me to say. But after passing two dozen policemen, which all seemed to think that I was a pickpocket, I got to the House of Lords, I hear an old man with a very loud voice, which I was told was the Duke of Devonshire, saying very strong things about his own friends in the Government, and I admire him for it. For I hold a man not worth a half-pint of ale who don't stand up for his mates. Well, after the Duke was done nobody had a word left; and they seemed to think that on that p'int at least he had the best of the argument. Then, lookin' about me, as was natural I see a big man dressed all in black sitting in the middle of a red bench with his head noddin forward and his knee jumping up and down, with one hand on it for to keep it quiet. It was the Marquis of Salisbury, and it didn't seem to me that he cared tuppence what anybody was saying. And as a matter of fact nobody said anything more. Everybody got up and went out and left the Marquis of Salisbury alone. You would have thought he was asleep if it hadn't been for his knee, which always went moving up and down. There was only him and me, and I didn't know what he was think in' and he didn't know that I was looking at him. All his leafy-lone he sat. And I suppose his silence was worth more than other men's speeches. Then they turned me out, and now I hear that he is dead. A good man, I took him to be, and strong."

"The interesting account of the Marquis of Salisbury which we have just heard from the lorryman," said Mr. Miggs, "reflect credit on both. I have said hard things of the Marquis of Salisbury, but I always had a great respec' for him, and I think the lorryman done right to call attention as he has done to the death of a man which we seem to have known all our lives."

"May I say, Mr. Miggs," said the little man with the white face, "that my admiration for Sir Michael Hicks Beach don't prevent me from joining my voice in praise of the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Michael ain't been much to the front of late. It seems as if he was being left out in the cold; but the time will come, as Martin Luther say, when an expert on the agricultural question will be heard and be listened to.

The manner in which the member from the country drags in the name of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, said Mr. Miggs, is an insult to the intelligence of the present company. Sir Michael Hicks Beach has no claim to be heard on any question before the country. He resigned when he might have held the fort. Now that the horse has escaped, who cares what he may want to say?

What horse? said the little man with the white face.

Chamberlain, said Mr. Miggs. Chamberlain has got the bit on his back, and who's going to catch him now? Don't imagine, my friens, that he is goin' to lie on his back and kick his legs at the sun, as the statement goes. He's all alive and kicking but he don't waste his strength in that way. What's goin to happen? He means to be prime Minister, and what's more, he will be Prime Minister. I see he has put in his son as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Very pretty. Perhaps the member from the country will call it family affection; and I don't deny it. But there's too much family affections to suit me. It's wicked, and the country won't stand it.

So long as young Chamberlain can do the work which is given him, said the lorryman, I wouldn't blame him because he's the son of his father.

Would he have got the job if he hadn't been the son of his father? asked Mr. Miggs. No, my friens, I don't like it. Another think which make me smile with contemp' is the way some of 'em take on another job after making a mess of the last one. If a man has made a mess of one think he's given another chance to make a mess of something else. It's all mess and vanity, and there's nothing to chose between them.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will have something to say on the whole p'int very soon, said the little man with the white face. There' a prejudice against him, but I've always stood up for him, and I'm not goin' to desert him now. I admits that he was beat when he resigned and went to India. It was weak. But a man often fights the better after making a mistake. There ought to be some pretty scrappin'.

I have listened with difficulty to what has been said by two respected frien's, said the lorryman; and I will not deny that much of what has been eloquently expressed has been beyond me. But I don't think that anybody's as bad as he can be painted. I don't think Chamberlain's a man to leave his frien's in the lurch jist for the fun of the thing. It's a mug's game, that. He's taking the odds against him, and I love a man that does that; however, to put it brutal, it means you'll get a fight for your money.

"Always on the same lay, said Mr Miggs, with contempt. Always never satisfied unless there's fightin' on hand. I expec' you would like to see 'em all take off their coats and go for each other with their fists,"

"It would be a sight to see, said the lorryman, with a broad grin, and I would say that the best man had won.

And you would be wrong, my frien', as usual, said Mr Miggs. But, 'appily, it don't matter what you think or say. But I will give the comp'ny my opinion as to how the vacant places should be filled up. And first and foremost I would abolish the War Office. Next I would putt in a hardworking man as Chancellor of the Exchequer—a man which would see to it that the right men was taxed and the poor man gets a chance to live in comfort. I don't see any use for a Secretary of State for India, and the colonies would be best left to themselves for a little to get cured of swollen heads. Let the Prime Minister take my advice, and he'll find the country would stand by him. Because what I say is founded on truth and justice, As for Scotland, it seem to me it can look after itself. Cut down expenses, my friends, Let that be the watchword of the future, and we will live to see a 'appy and united people flourishing under their own fig-tree, and with something to spare for them which through hard work is no longer able to pay that strict attention to business which the calls of their families demand."

They ought to make him Prime Minister, said the lorryman, gazing admiringly at his friend. For what he says is the truth, and that's a fixture.

It's no use asking for the moon when you know you won't get it, said the little man with the white face.

I never care, said Mr. Miggs, whether I get what I ask for or not. No reformer ever gets what he asks, and he sometimes gets what he does not ask for, But he has the pride and vanity to know that he has spoken the truth, which, as the lorryman sublimely put it, is a fixture that goes with the premises.

What premises? asked the little man with the white face.

What premises? asked Mr. Miggs, wagging his head offensively. Premises, my friend which you would not know if you was took to them. Premises which belongs to the human mind, Premises where fat heads are not admitted on no consideration.

What premises? repeated the little man with the white face, preparing to take off his coat.

Let there be no rancour, said Mr. Miggs. Perhaps the expression was offensive, and I withdror it at once.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE King of Denmark opened a giant steam ferry between Gjedser Odde, a port at the southern extremity of Denmark, and Warnemunde a seaport town of North Germany, a distance of about 30 miles. It is now possible for passengers to entrain at Berlin, and proceed by land to Warnemunde, thence by the ferry across the Baltic Sea to Denmark, and through to Copenhagen, and Stockholm, in Sweden, without alighting once, the enormous ferry boats taking the entire train, passengers, mails, and luggage across the sea.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush producesa pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

St. Mary Aldermary, the rectory of which is vacated by the death of Dr. Borrett White, was so called, according to Stow, "because the same was elder than any church of St. Marie in the City." But an ingenious suggestion derives Aldermary from "Altera Maria," the church being dedicated to "the other Mary" of the Gospels, whose identity has always puzzled the commentators. St. Mary Aldermary was the scene of a romantic ceremony in 1622, when the Earl of Berkshire's daughter made a runaway match with "Mr.Wray of the Bedchamber" to avoid being forcibly married to Kit Villiers. This beautiful church has associations with three famous poets. It was rebuilt in the Middle Ages by Lord Mayor Keble, ancestor of the author of the Christian Year, endowed with a tavern (!) by the father of Chaucer, and witnessed the third marriage of Milton.

The appearance of a reprint of Froude's Nemesis of Faith (Routledge) recalls the fact that this work was the only book piously burnt at Oxford in the nineteenth century. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, in an Introduction, details the circumstances. On February 27, 1849, a few weeks after its publication Professor Sewell, lecturer in Exeter College vehemently denounced the works in his lecture, and discovering that a student present had a copy before him, seized it furiously and dashed it in the Hall fire. Froude was a Fellow of the College in which the incident occured, and immediately sent in his resignation. In 1892, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, some efforts were made to relieve the University of all responsibity for Professor Sewell's conduct. But nothing was done.

Mr. Conway also tells that in 1854, when he was in Divinity College, Harvard University, he received the book—which he thinks Emerson loaned to him—and it deeply moved him: "The Nemesis of Faith" I had found as potent in America as it was here portrayed in England. Arthur Hugh Clough was over in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at that time, and it may have been through him that Frounde's book became well known in literary circles. There was no difficulty in obtaining copies, of the second edition (with preface) in Boston. The author's father, Archdeacon Froude, bought up the unsold copies in England, and the book was thus suppressed.

Captain Holford, the King's Equerry, has, according to annual wont, just thrown open one of the well-laden woods on his Gloucestershire estate for free netting. These autumn rambles among Weston Birt trees are looked forward to with keen interest over the wide district, and as there is open sesame for three days, the people go in their hundreds and carry away fruit for winter-day cracking Weston Birt is only a few miles from Badminton, and last year was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, as week-end guests of Captain Holford.

In the course of an article on the late Lord Salisbury in the October 'World's Work," the writer states that many of the Foreign Office officials his lordship did not know even by sight, and adds: On one occasion he sent for the present writer to inquire concerning some personal aspects of a certain foreign complication, and asked among other things, how a prominent foreign statesmen of the time could possibly have made such a mistake as appeared in one of his despatches. I replied that I could only suppose it was due to a complete momentary lapse of memory. But, said Lord Salisbury, has he no private secretary who would put him right? I have several, any one of whom would take the greatest pleasure in correcting me upon such a point. Meeting one of his secretaries at dinner a few nights later, I repeated this remark. That's all very well for the chief to say, was the reply; but all I can say is that I am one of his secretaries, and I have not set eyes on him for six months. That secretary must surely have had an easy time.

Mr. Fitzroy Gardner, also in the "World's Work," gives some particulars as to what theatres cost. The expense of running a play in a West End theatre varies between about £400 and £1,500 per week, including rent of the theatre, but apart from the expenses incurred in putting the play on the stage, known as cost of production. The first-named sum would represent a farcical comedy with very few characters in one of the smallest theatres, the other sum a piece at, say, His Majesty's or Drury Lane. Thus, with seven performances a week, it costs from £57 to £214 to raise the curtain at each performance. The average expenses are set down at £800 per week.

From the extra gentleman or lady who walks on at a guinea a week the figures on the salary list rise in rapid stages to £10, £15, £20, and £30, the second leading part costing sometime over £50, and in rare instances as much as £100 a week. But it does not follow that the actor or actress who draws between £10 and £50 a week has a professional income of between £500 and £2,500 a year. The actor's year, with very rare exceptions, consists at the best (in the case of an annual contract) of forty-two weeks. If his engagements are only for particular plays—in and out work—he may find that his year has only twenty weeks, so that £10 a week means only £200 a year.

In the West End theatres, with £1,400 as the average cost of production and £800 as the average weekly running expenses and writing off the production costs in the first six weeks (if the piece runs so long) the average manager has for the first six weeks to take £1,033 per week of seven performances—that is, £148 per performance—to pay his way and recover the cost of production during that period. With a decided success the average West End theatre takes about £180 a performance. There is a case on record of one of the best West End theatres (with a holding capacity of £260) having one evening about ten years ago held exactly five shillings with a piece that cost £60 a performance.

The great French costumier, being interviewed on the question of the crinoline, has little or no faith in its reintroduction. He puts no limits to the vagaries of fashion, but he does not think it at all likely that the capacious petticoat of the Empire will once more be adopted by ladies He ascribes the idea of its reappearance to the fact that the dresses worn at pesent are more ample than before and that some of the dressmakers have inserted a small steel hoop at the bottom of the petticoats to give the limbs greater freedom. Messrs. Redfern, of sartorial fame, after having given a learned disquisition on the origin of the crinoline, expressed likewise their disbelief in its restoration.

Under Act of Parliament the University of Liverpool came into official existence the other day having obtained its charter last July. The charter provides that all the courses shall be open to women. The new University, which enters upon its career strong and well-equipped, has the Earl of Derby as its first Chancellor and Professor Dale as its Vice-Chancellor. University College commenced its career in January 1881 with seven endowed professorships and three lectureships; and, as indicating its development, the petitioners to the Privy Council for a University charter pointed out that there were now nineteen endowed professorships, six endowed chairs of medicine, a chair of education, and two endowed lectureships. Chairs have also recently been established and endowed in tropical medicine, bio chemistry, commercial law, and electrotechnics.

On the Richmond vault in Chichester Cathedral, where the body of the late Duke of Richmond and Gorden will be laid is the inscription:

Haec est Domus Ultima.

The epigram on these words by Mr. William Clark appointed Canon Residentary of Chichester in 1738, may be fitly recalled at the present moment It is:

Did he who thus inscribed the wall,
Not read, or not believe, Saint Paul?
Who says there is—where'er it stands—
Another house not built with hands,
Or may we gather from these words
That house is not a House of Lords?

Mr. Alexander Hay, author of the History of Chichester, published in 180. prints the lines at the end of that book to induce the reader to smile at our parting. He remarks that "it is generally esteemed one of the best epigrams in our language, and what is rare indeed in an epigram it is equally admirable for its wit and its piety." The estimate is perhaps not extravagant.

A FRENCH paper relates how the United States War Department has been experimenting with an auto-mobile intended for field manoeuvring with light artillery at a rate of 6 kilometres (1 miles) an hour. The machine can negociate the most difficult ground In the last tests it carried six men, besides a load of 2,000 kilogrammes or two tons.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Who Really Saved Ladysmith ? This, in spite of all the greater bothers that have come to perplex the man in the street since the Cabinet split, has been the question of the week, says " M. A. P." Newspaper-readers have been rubbing their eyes and asking one another, Well, who did save, Ladysmith after all ? It is not for "M.A.P." to decide, but merely to chronicle the outspoken Hunter-Lambton bickering that has half-amused, half-horrified Society and Service circles. Whoever saved the town, says the great soldier, it was not the sailors. Whoever kept the Boers at a distance, it was not the soldier-gunners with their duck-punt methods, says the Vice-Admiral. Both are good men and true ; let "M. A. P.'s" contribution to the controversy be a word about each of them from the purely personal stand-point.

When leading his men at Omdurman, one of Hunter's arms was severly wounded. He was placed in the hands of the surgeons after the fight, and they had a consultation. Mortification was feared, and he was told that they must amputate the arm to save his life. He at once declined to allow this, but the surgeons said that they must do it. They could not take the responsibility of leaving it as it was. Hunter quietly replied : Very well ; but understand, if you take off my arm, the first thing I do when I am on my legs again will be to blow out my brains. Knowing their man, the surgeons altered their decision ; and to-day Hunter still has his arm, although it is of but little use. Still, he remains in the service, where he otherwise could not have stayed.

When going to South Africa Hunter did not lose his time on board ship. He learned from the captain exactly how to take his bearings from the sun, and spent much of his time in the engine-room, picking up all the information he could. On saying good-bye the captain said to him : Well, General I believe you could now take command of this boat as well as myself.

It is said that General Hunter had great difficulty in getting Sir George White's permission to lead the sortie which had for its object the destruction of the heavy Boer gun that for some time had been causing the Ladysmith garrison great trouble. Hunter was bent upon his purpose, and only obtained White's somewhat wobbling consent when he wrote and signed a letter stating that he was going to take charge of a party in spite of General White, and, in fact, to disobey his orders. The sortie, as everyone knows, was thoroughly successful.

One of my most interesting experiences, at a Newspaper Press Fund Dinner, was to meet and listen to Captain Labton, as he then was. Admiral Lambton has almost as keen and as dry a humour as Baden-Powell. And his physique adds to the effectiveness of his wit. Rather tall, as thin as a whipping-post, with the long lantern jaws, the deepest eyes, the humorous mouth, and the cavernous cheek of a New Englander, rather than of an Englishman, and an impassiveness of feature that is also rather American than English, he remains stolid while everybody around him is splitting his sides with laughter.

Bluff, terse, humorous, sometimes even a little crude, Hedworth Lambton all the same gives the idea of knowing exactly what he is about when he is on his legs. He does not came in vain from the great political stock of the Durhams. I had expected to see him addressing enthusiastic meetings of politicians when he essayed to exchange naval for political life. And I thought that he was sure to be elected, whatever his politics, on his patriotic record. But this was not to be.

The young Duchess of Manchester, known doubtless to most readers as the daughter of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, was brought up fairly quietly and simply, in spite of her father's wealth. She has little love of show, but a great idea of the deference due to an English duchess. Not long ago she was standing in the hall of an Irish hotel waiting for the duke, when an excited American rushed up and inquired if she were Miss——, a lady for whom he was waiting. The Duchess drew herself up and replied, stiffly enough, I am the Duchess of Manchester. Oh-h, replied her compatriot, I'm from Cincinnati, ! too

Among the most conspicuous and successful hostesses at the annual gathering of fair women and brave men known as the Northern Meeting is always Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose husband (the well-known New York millionaire) has been for many years the tenant of Balmacaan, Lady Seafield's beautiful place overlooking Loch Ness. Mrs. Martin usually takes the greater part of an Inverness hotel for the festivities of the week, and entertains a big party there. Unlike some great ladies (notably Mrs. Gaskell's Duchess in Wives and Daughters) she does not think it necessary to appear in a provincial ball-room in beauty unadorned, but, on the contrary, decks herself in magnificent fashion in her famous jewels (once part of the regalia of France), and twinkles and glitters all over with sapphires, rubies, and the long chains of diamonds which she is said to have set the fashion of wearing in England.

The luncheon was a success ; but a member of the Prince's suite afterwards remarked to me, jokingly, that we ought not to have tried to make our royal guest pose as a cannibal ! And he pointed to an item in the menu—'petites patisseres' (little confectioner girls), which was evidently intended to be 'petites patissieres' (small pastry cakes). Whether poor Milward or the printer was answerable for the fatal substitution, history sayeth not."

In the Duke of Richmond passes away one of the last of the Great Iron Duke's aides-de-camp. He had the unique position of being a duke four times over. He had the strawberry leaves of Richmond in England ; Lennox in Scotland ; Gordon in the United Kingdom, and d'Aubigny in France. In the course of his long life he held many responsible positions, being President of the Poor Law Board, Chancellor of Aberdeen University, Member of the Board of Trade, Secretary for Scotland, and President of the Education Committee. And he was aforetime Member of Parliament for West Sussex.

My Anglo-Indian correspondent writes : "Although the resignation of the late Secretary of State for India is unquestionably due to his conviction that the Government is on the wrong fiscal tack, there is reason to believe that he is not sorry on personal grounds to be freed of the heavy responsibilities that have rested upon him since 1895. The wear and tear of long-continued occupancy of high Ministerial office, of which you wrote last week, has been intensified for Lord George by the heavy clouds which have hung so persistently over the fortunes of the dependency for whose good government he has been responsible to Parliament. War on the frontier, two appalling famines, political unrest, plague—the last growing rapidly instead of decreasing in virulence—these are the more notable of the difficulties that have had to be faced since 1895. And latterly the responsibilities of the Secretary of State have been increased by the decisions he has been called upon to make in reference to the proposals arising from Lord Curzon's zealous and searching overhauling of many parts of the administrative machinery.

" Also it is to be remembered that Lord George, though still on the right side of sixty, is but one remove from the Fathership of the House of Commons, having sat there uninterruptedly for thirty-five years, twenty of them being spent on the Treasury Bench. His India Office record is unique among politicians, past or present. Lord Kimberley was three times Secretary for India and Lord Salisbury twice, but their terms of office put together only give an aggregate period slightly in excess of Lord George's continuous spell of eight years. Altogether he has been twelve and a half years at the India Office, and the only predecessor who came anywhere near his record in the Secretaryship was Viscount Cross, who filled the appointment for just over six years. With a long spell of office to his credit, Lord George has for some time been looking forward to a dissolution, when in any case he would probably have retired from the Ministry. The fiscal split has accelerated the step, much to the regret of the officials of the India Office, who all say that it would be impossible to work under a more considerate and courteous chief. In the exercise of patronage he exhibited sound judgment and knowledge of men, and he set his face against the theory that promotion must go necessarily, by seniority.

Both he and Lady Hamilton are greatly attached to the quiet domesticity of their life at Deal Castle, where they will be able to spend a greater portion of their time than heretofore, now that Lord George has ceased to be under the tyranny of the dispatch-box.

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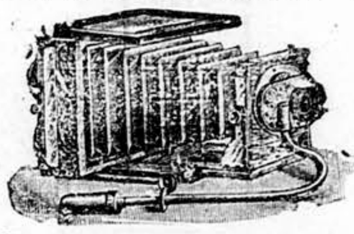

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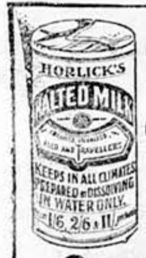

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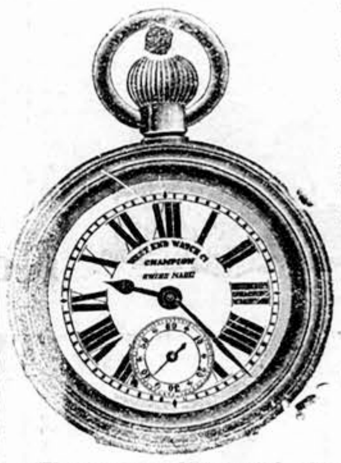

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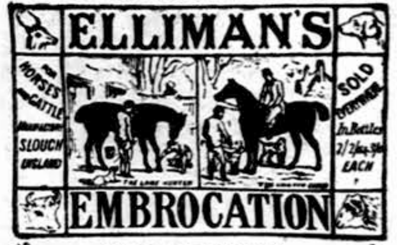

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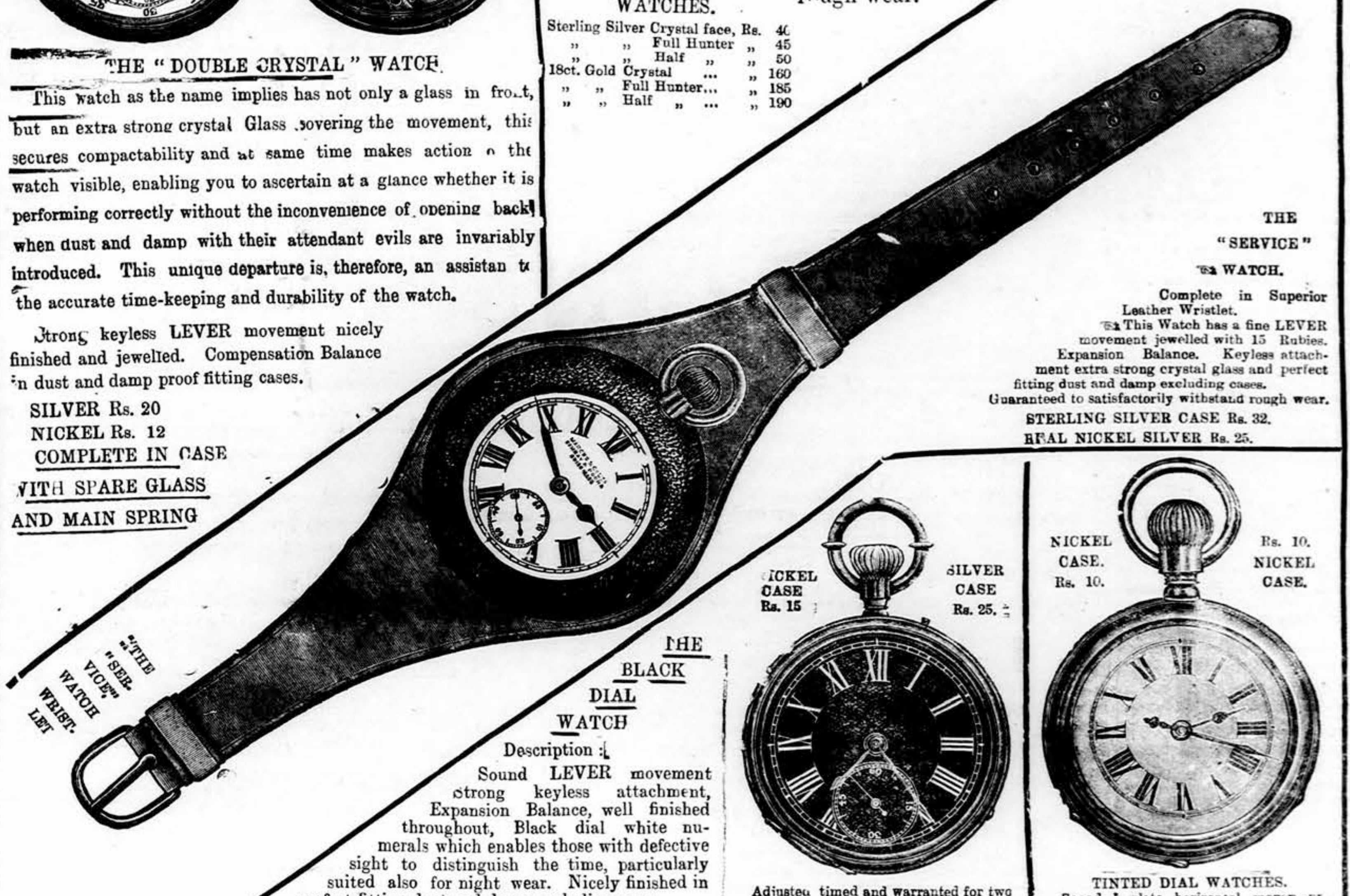

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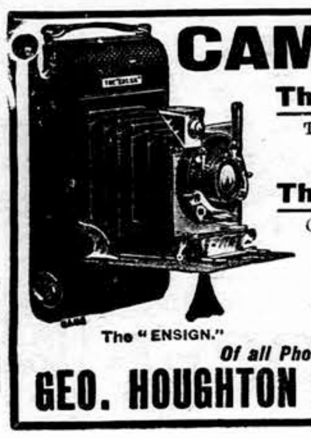

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